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## ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

### SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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## A F R I C A .

### EGYPT.

**TELL-EL-AMARNA.**—*Cuneiform tablets.*—On the authority of Professor Sayce it was announced (p. 191) that these newly-discovered tablets in the cuneiform writing belonged to the late Babylonian period, and were “copies of despatches sent to the Babylonian King by his officers in Upper Egypt.” This is found to be a mistake, as is shown by the work *Der Thontafelfund von Tell-Amarna*, von AD. ERMAN. *Bemerkungen v. E. SCHRADER* (*Sitzungsber. Berl. Akad.*, May 3, 1888). Their importance is very great. As Dr. Brown remarks (*Presbyterian Review*, July, 1888): “The clay tablets discovered last winter at Tel-el-Amarna, in Middle Egypt, afford one of those surprises which delight the hearts of archæologists and scatter rays of light in all directions.” This place was the site of the city Khu-aten which was built by “the heretic” Amenophis IV of the XVIII dynasty, after he abandoned the worship of his ancestral gods: he made it his capital and it was apparently uninhabited after his time. Most of the tablets, some 160 in all, have come into the possession of the Museum in Vienna, only a few remaining in Bûlâq: they have been studied by Erman, Schrader, Winckler and Lehmann. [According to the London *Athenæum* of June 9, 160 have gone to Vienna, 60 to the British Museum and 40 to Bûlâq.] These tablets form part of the Royal archives and consist mainly of letters and despatches sent to Amenophis III and IV by the kings and governors of Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, who were more or less subject to Egypt at this time, *i. e.*, the xv century B. C. That part of the collection which comprised the reports to

Amenophis III was originally preserved at Thebes, but was removed thence to Tell-el-Amarna, on the transfer of the capital, as we learn from a note in hieratic writing written by the archivist. Most of the letters to Amenophis III were sent by King *Dushratta* of *Mitanni* connected by Tiglathpileser I (xii cent.) with *Araziki*, which city has been identified by Schrader with Eraziga on the W. bank of the Euphrates, south of Carchemish: Mitanni must have been east of that river. One of these letters from Mitanni is termed, in a note of the Egyptian scribe, "letter from Naharina," to be at once connected with the familiar Aram Naharayim. King Dushratta calls himself the father-in-law of Amenophis III, and his letters are chiefly concerned with the marriage of his daughter to the Egyptian King. May she not be the same as the famous Tii. Among the letters addressed to Amenophis IV, are five, of perhaps still greater interest, from Burnaburiash, one of the Kassite Kings of Babylon, the contemporary of Buzurashur of Assyria, who lived probably in the earlier half of the xv cent. B. C. This is very important for Egyptian chronology.

"A considerable number of these letters are from persons calling themselves 'Servants' of the Egyptian Kings, and apparently living in Northern Syria and Phoenicia," as the terms *mat Martu* and *mat Chatti* are mentioned. The names of well-known towns are given, *e. g.*, Byblos, Ajalon, Ashkelon, Accho, Megiddo, Dunip; some of these places thus receiving evidence of greater age than as yet had been derived from cuneiform documents. These letters are "striking testimony to the firm hold of Egypt upon the region lying between her own natural boundary and the Euphrates. In the letter in which Dunip is mentioned, the writer begs the Egyptian King for prompt aid against the Hittite King who is marching against him." Assyria is never mentioned.

"One of the most surprising facts brought to light by these new tablets is the extent to which the cuneiform character and the Babylonian-Assyrian language were employed over Western Asia. It is not so strange that Burnaburiash and Dushratta should make use of that character and tongue, . . . but that reports from foreign (Syrian) towns should be sent to Egypt in the wedge-signs, and in the Shemitic-Assyrian language, argues an acquaintance with these in the fifteenth century which is amazing." It argues an acquaintance with this language on the part of the learned Egyptians and opens up new vistas of a universal language in Western Asia before the rise of Phoenician.—Dr. FRANCIS BROWN in the *Presbyterian Review*, July, 1888, pp. 476–81. Cf. Prof. A. H. SAYCE in *Contemporary Review*, August, 1888.

*Translations of the cuneiform tablets* from Tel el-Amarna, now in Germany, which have been copied by Dr. Winckler, will be published in the volumes of the *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek* about to appear under the edi-

torship of Prof. Schrader. We understand that Dr. Winckler is at present in Egypt, examining the tablets from Tel el-Amarna in the Bûlâq Museum.—*Academy*, Sept. 8.

**TELL BASTA=BOUBASTIS.**—One of the last discoveries made at Boubastis is a granite slab, whereon King Amenophis II is twice represented making offerings to his father Amon, who is said to reside at Perunefer. Between the two pictures Seti I has inserted a short inscription, saying that he renewed the statues of his father (Amon). Thus, it is only after the conquests of Thothmes III that his son, Amenophis II, reoccupied Boubastis, which had been conquered from the Hyksos, or abandoned by them. The last three Amenophis have left their names at Boubastis. At present it is only Benha and Boubastis where monuments of the XVIII dynasty have been found in the Delta, and none of them older than Amenophis II.

A few days before we left, in rolling the blocks of the festive hall of Osorkon, we found on an architrave a very large coronation cartouche of Sebekhotep I of the XIII dynasty. It is the first time it has been seen on a building.—E. NAVILLE in *Academy*, June 30.

*The Statue of King Raian or Khian and the lion of Baghdad.*—Mr. F. L. GRIFFITH writes to the *Academy* (of June 2), bringing forward evidence of the early date of this statue, the discovery of which is mentioned on p. 194. He has found that the cartouche on the breast of the black granite lion (or sphinx as some think) from Baghdad, in the British Museum, is identical with the cartouche on the statue of Raian. In this view he is supported by H. G. Tomkins (*Academy*, June 16, 23), and by E. Naville (*Academy*, June 30). The probabilities seem to be that both monuments belong to the Hyksos.

Mr. FLINDERS-PETRIE throws new light on the subject by his letter in the *Academy* of Aug. 18, in which he proves the King's name to be Khian, not Raian: "The recent find at Boubastis of a statue of King Raian, and the attribution of a lion in the British Museum to the same king, are by no means the first intimation of him that we possess. Among that long list of kings recorded to us only by their scarabs and cylinders, Raian has been known to exist for years past to those who chose to make themselves acquainted with such remains. The one main new fact shown by the statue is that Ra-sesuser-n and Raian or Khian are the throne and personal names of one king. But on a scarab in Mr. Loftie's collection is one reading Ra-sesuser. The same name occurs on a barbarous-looking cowroid in my collection, and apparently the same on other scarabs in the British Museum and in the Louvre. The omission of the *n* on these is amply accounted for by the contracted style of such inscriptions. The personal name is known on two curious cylinders—one in the Pantechikon at Athens, and one in Prof. Lanzone's collection. They are both of

the barbarous style of the Hyksos period. They both record a 'Hak (or Prince) of the hills, Kh-i-a-n.' From these, then, we learn that he was not a regular Egyptian king, but a chieftain of the Sinaitic desert who conquered some part of the Delta, and left Egyptian monuments, thus agreeing to the Hyksos theory. Also it is unmistakable that the first sign in his name in the Lanzone cylinder is *Kh*, and not *R*. On the statue it is ambiguous, for the sign of difference is there omitted, as it often is. The connection with the Rayan of Arab tradition is therefore almost impossible; and the difficulty of a personal name compounded with *Ra* disappears."—Cf. letters of Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. TOMKINS in *Academy*, Aug. 25, Sept. 1.

CAIRO.—*Architectural photographs*.—Count RIAMO D'HULST, who during the past two winters has assisted M. Naville in his explorations at Tel Bast for the Egypt Exploration Fund, employed the intervening months last year in making a series of architectural photographs at Cairo. They were selected principally to illustrate the so-called Arab architecture of the city, and consist of street views and interiors of courtyards, external and internal views of mosques, paying especial attention to the early ornamentation, of which, unfortunately, there is so little now remaining. The series includes probably all the *kiblehs* and *minbars* in the ancient mosques, together with the minarets and doorways. It also contains most of the objects in the Arab museum. Such a collection cannot fail to be of great value to architects and archæologists, and, indeed, all interested in the art of Cairo.—*Athenæum*, June 2.

THE FAYÛM.—EXCAVATIONS AT HAWARA.—Mr. W. F. PETRIE, who is conducting excavations in the Fayûm, writes to the *Academy* (of June 9):

*The Labyrinth*.—"The site of the Labyrinth is now fixed beyond reasonable doubt" at the south of the pyramid at Hawara. On excavating "the mud-brick buildings planned by Lepsius as being part of the Labyrinth," they were found to rest upon a mass of fine white limestone chips, and are posterior to the destruction of some great building on that site. Further, the stone chambers, figured by Lepsius as a part of the Labyrinth, are built in a pit dug amid the same fine white chips. They cannot, therefore, be of early work; and they closely resemble the tombs of Roman age found near at hand.

"The result then is that, while Lepsius was wrong as to the buildings he attributed to the Labyrinth, it can hardly be questioned that he was right as to the site. All over an immense area of dozens of acres, on the south of the Hawara pyramid, I found the evidences of a grand building. In every pit I dug there was the flat bed for a pavement, either of clean flat sand, or usually of rammed stone chips, forming a sort of concrete. Over this bed in a few cases the pavement itself remained; while in all parts was a deep mass of chips of the finest limestone lying upon it."

*The Pyramid.*—"The pyramid at Hawara was another object of my work there. No entrance has been found hitherto; and further work on the north side was fruitless, as well as a trial on the east. The south side was deeply encumbered, and so I determined to tunnel to the middle from the north. Thus I found the roof of the great chamber, which is sunk in a pit in the rock; but I am still on the outside of it, and the work of cutting through it must wait for a few months. It is almost certain that it is the tomb of Amenemhat III, as his name is so constantly found in the temple adjacent (*cf.* A. H. SAYCE in *Contemp. Review*, August, 1888).

"The remains of a group of chapels of the sacred crocodiles have also been cleared and planned; but all the stonework and inscriptions are destroyed.

*The Nekropolis.*—"While the above work was going on I turned my attention to the cemetery at Hawara, with most striking results. Altogether I unearthed sixty portraits, painted on panel with colored wax, probably of the period from the Antonines to Gallienus. Though many of these are in bad condition, there are several brilliant ones, as fresh as when painted. Most of the fine ones are included in the dozen selected for the Bulak Museum; but among those which I have brought to England are many which will give a new light on the portraiture of Roman times. A large quantity of embroideries and patterned clothing has been found on the mummies. A sarcophagus with long inscriptions of titles and adorations throws much light on the state of the Fayûm anciently. Of papyri there are pieces of hundreds of Greek documents, mostly accounts, lists, *etc.* The only literary papyrus is one of the second book of the *Iliad*. It is of the finest Greek writing, before the rounded uncials or cursive hand; and, though the ends of the roll are rotted, the greater part is in fresh condition. This will be edited by Professor Sayce. There are also many matters of minor interest, such as a glass vase with wheel-cut patterns, a number of funerary inscriptions in Greek, a double series of eight canopic jars of fine work, a large collection of flower wreaths, *etc.*"

*Egyptian Portraits of the Roman period.*—The portraits recently discovered by Mr. Flinders Petrie at Hawara, the cemetery in the Fayûm, are a welcome contribution to our scanty knowledge on the subject of encaustic and portrait painting as practised under the Roman Empire. Over sixty were found, and of these more than half are to be seen at the Egyptian Hall (Piccadilly), together with the other interesting items of the "find." The portraits are approximately dated as belonging to the second and third century A. D., and were employed to take the place of the modelled gilt masks which covered the features of the Graeco-Egyptian mummy. The time of transition is marked by the fact that in the mummies of different members of the same family some have the gilt cartonnage mask and some the painted portrait. Most of the portraits are on thin cedar panels, but a

few (and these appear to have been intermediate in date between the masks and the panel paintings) are on cloth. The lifelike character of the portraits and their variety of type and expression (no two being at all alike) attest the fact that these are portraits in the true sense of the word. The only unusual characteristic which runs through all (or nearly all) is the largeness of the eye; but that this is not due to the fancy of the painter is sufficiently proved by the skulls discovered, which in nearly all cases have very large eye-sockets, extending much farther down the cheek than in ordinary modern types. The persons represented were evidently of a mixed race, with the exception of one or two palpably and purely Roman. Sometimes the type partakes strongly of the Egyptian, sometimes of the Greek, sometimes of the Roman; but the general impression is of a fine and handsome mixed race. In execution the portraits are unequal, but they bear testimony to a high average skill among the artists employed. In many cases this execution is masterly. One, of an unmistakable Roman, with strong rough features, is painted throughout with visible bold strokes of the brush, the colors being laid on in thick impasto. In most the general laying-in is smooth, with raised high lights and strengthening touches added; in some the work is smooth all through, the modelling and shadowing of the features being executed with much delicacy. Effects of reflected light and color and well-painted jewellery are not unfrequent.—*Academy*, July 7.

Of 66 portraits, mostly busts, 3 were of old men, 24 in middle life, 4 youths, 3 boys, 29 maidens or young women, and 3 matrons. Among the rest must be noticed six of a decided Shemitic type: this will not awaken surprise when we consider the position of the Hellenistic Jews in Alexandria. No. 64 is interesting as representing a man of partly Ethiopian descent with woolly hair. One portrait shows a man with a marked physical deformity of the neck, reminding of Alexander the Great. The extreme life-likeness and realism of the portraits applies to color as well as to form and expression. The youthful female heads are of especial beauty.—*Amer. Architect*, July 14.

Some of this unique series of portraits have been acquired by the National Gallery. Five have been presented by Mr. H. Martyn Kennard, two by Mr. Jesse Haworth, and four have been purchased. Two mummies, with portraits, have been presented to the Egyptian Department, and one to the Greek department, of the British Museum, by Mr. Martyn Kennard; and one to Owens College, one to Peel Park, Manchester, by Mr. Haworth.—A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the fact that these portraits have already attracted the enterprise of forgers.—*Academy*, Sept. 1, 8.

THE FAYÛM PAPYRI.—An interesting paper on the papyri found scattered in the ruins of Arsinoë in the Fayûm and on other sites, and now

distributed among the museums of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, recently appeared in the *N. Y. Times*, written by Mr. S. S. Mitchell. "In some cases, fragments of the same whole would be widely scattered, a part finding its way to Paris, another to Vienna, a third to Berlin. A whole series of fragments in the Bodleian Library at Oxford were found to fit exactly into the papyri of London. . . Of the more recent acquisitions of the Berlin Museum, which had already a collection amounting to 3,600 numbers, it may be said that the greatest care has been taken to obtain accurate information as to the exact locality from whence they come. Not all the new papyri come from Fayûm, but the greater part from the neighboring city Herakleopolis Magna and Hermopolis. In the case of the Fayûm treasure proper, pains were taken to ascertain on which of the numerous mounds of the Arsinoë ruins they were found. Herein lies a great advance on former classification . . . especially since Arsinoë is no longer a unit, but we see that the traces of the old city are marked by widely-scattered mounds. . . This great accuracy . . . has facilitated the connected treatment of the whole for historical purposes, and that especially since, according to the investigations of Professor A. Erman of Berlin, the development of the city in the course of centuries shows a gradual transfer of its site from north to south. . . The fragments at Berlin include rolls in Greek, Arabic, Koptic, Phlewi, Greek seal-writing, Demotic, Hebrew, Coptic writing, Greek tachygraphy, Latin parchments, Syriac papyri, and hieratic writing. . Of most general interest are the Greek fragments. Of these a small part are literary remains partly on papyrus and partly on parchment: . . . besides familiar portions of the *Odyssey* and *Iliad*, of Euripides, Hippolitus, Theocritus' *Idyls*, of Aristotle's *Analytics*, of Gregory and Basil, and of the *Psalms* and *Gospels*, there were found a new fragment of Sappho, a fragment of the lost *Melanippe* by Euripides, an epos which celebrates the combats of the Blemyans, with passages of singular beauty, and, above all, important fragments of the *Politics* of Aristotle."

SIÛT and RIFA.—*Tombs*.—Mr. F. LL. GRIFFITH is preparing a memoir on the tomb-inscriptions of Siout and Rifa (nine miles south of Siout). In case any Egyptologist intends during the coming season to work at these tombs, Mr. Griffith can supply proofs of his plates (twenty) for 7s. They will be ready in November. Application should be made to him at the British Museum. Students should bear in mind that no serious work can be done at these tombs without a ladder, which should be at least twenty-five feet high, light, and in three joints.—*Academy*, Aug. 25.

## ALGERIA.

CHERCHELL and THINGARD.—*Baths and other discoveries*.—At the sitting of June 15 of the *Acad. des Inscriptions*, M. de Vogüé communicated a



report of M. Waille on the excavations of ChercHELL, which resulted in the discovery of baths built probably under Caracalla: a reduced copy, but still important and luxurious, of the analogous monuments at Rome. A considerable number of antiquities were found there. The most numerous inscriptions belong to the reign of Caracalla. In another place a Christian sarcophagus was found with bas-reliefs representing the Adoration of the Magi and the Three Youths in the fiery furnace. He also called attention to the important discoveries made for some time at Thingard by M. Duthoit, the results of which have surpassed anything that has yet been done in the French colonies: "It is the resurrection of a whole city, which recalls the marvels of Pompeii. An entire quarter has been unearthed, with its streets, its pavement with its ruts, its forum, triumphal arches, and shops."—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 26; *Paris Temps*, June 18.

*Neo-Punic inscription*.—At the sitting of June 22, M. PHILIPPE BERGER presented a tentative interpretation of a neo-Punic inscription which was found at ChercHELL and given to the Louvre by M. Schmitter about ten years ago. It is composed of eleven lines engraved on the base of a statue of king Mikipsa. M. Berger has succeeded, up to the present time, in deciphering only the beginning and the end, which he proposes to translate thus:

"Sanctuary [of Khnum] life of the living. Mikipsa, king of the [Ma]s-sylians, glorious ruler of numerous countries, the king, the beneficent.

"Has erected for him this statue for . . . his tomb, Iaazam, son of Iasgug-tân, son of Bogut, son of Masinissa, placed over the sacred things."

At the close: "*Fecit Gaius, son of N. . .*."—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 27.

## TUNISIA.

**CARTHAGE**.—*Christian Sarcophagi*.—Several fragments of Christian sarcophagi have been found, adorned with bas-reliefs, which are of especial interest because in Africa they are extremely rare. Two of these fragments bear the Good Shepherd; others have the Orante, the Multiplication of loaves, and the Healing of the Leper.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1888, p. 404.

**TUNIS**.—*The new Museum*.—The new Alaoui Museum at Tunis was inaugurated May 4: it occupies, at the Bardo, the site which Mohammed-Bey had reserved for his harem. The vast location was appropriated for it in 1885 by a decree of the French minister, and since then M. de la Blanchère has directed its formation. The epigraphic collection, consisting of Punic, Libyan, and especially Latin inscriptions, together with a few fragmentary sculptures, occupy the *patio*. The neighboring hall is mainly devoted to mosaics, the floor being occupied by the magnificent mosaic of more than 140 square metres found at Soussa in 1886, representing Neptune surrounded by marine divinities. There are also some

statues and cases full of sepulchral objects, Phœnician and Roman. Other sections are about to be organized, viz., section of industries of the country, section of ethnography, and finally a Museum of Fine Arts by the side of the Archæological Museum.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 21.

### MALTA.

We have received the following letter from Hon. JOHN WORTHINGTON, American Consul at Malta, whose interest in archæology is very praiseworthy. If his example were followed by our consuls at the points where archæological discoveries are made, especially such places as possess no regular means of publication, the cause of the science would be greatly benefitted.

"*Malta, July 31, 1888*: Last March, I heard that the remains of an ancient building had been discovered on this island, in the neighborhood of Micabiba, in the lands called *Nadur*; and bearing in mind the interest taken in Ancient Malta by the *American Journal of Archæology*, I at once had an interview with Dr. A. A. Caruana, the eminent Maltese scholar and archæologist, and requested him to furnish a paper on the Micabiba discovery for the use of the JOURNAL. The Doctor consented and has handed me the paper<sup>1</sup> together with two sketch-plans of the remains of the building unearthed, and of the curious crushing olive-oil (or wine) mill found within. The memoir and sketches I herewith forward.

"You will be interested to know that Dr. Caruana is about to make a survey of the hill of Coradino, on the southeastern shore of the Grand Harbor, where it is hoped that more megalithic remains will be discovered. This hill has already yielded to the archæologist a rich harvest.

"The Doctor, in one of his recent excursions to the adjoining island of Gozo, acquired for the Museum of Malta (which now forms part of the Public Library) a private collection of ancient pottery and glass objects, in a good state of preservation. Remarkable among the latter is an iridescent square urn with bottle-shaped neck and flat bottom, still containing ashes and fragments of human bones. These articles belong to the latest epoch of the Roman Republic and are interesting for their unusual shapes, even in Roman varieties: they were found many years ago in the outskirts of the ancient city of Rabato, Gozo, and in the lands called *Tal Varingia*, and formed part of a private collection. Through Dr. Caruana's efforts, the Public Museum is gradually increasing the number and value of its contents, all of Maltese origin or discovery. If all the many private collections in the islands could be united in one building, Malta would possess a museum valuable for the study of the ancient history of these islands. Finds are con-

<sup>1</sup> This will be published in the next number of the JOURNAL.

tinually made at Notabile—better known as *Citta Vecchia*—the most ancient fortified town in Malta. Rabato is that part of Notabile that lies outside the walls, and is reported to be, just now, the scene of an interesting discovery, thus chronicled in a Malta newspaper: ‘It appears that the entrance to spacious Catacombs has been discovered under a house in Strada Collegio, Rabato, in the property of Canon Cachia. The Catacombs present a resemblance to those of St. Agata, in the same locality, save that the graves are in better preservation, and some of them are exceptionally well executed, containing terracotta covers and ornaments. An immense quantity of bones has also been discovered, together with several terracotta lamps and a Venetian cup, 12 inches high, the style and manufacture of which are entirely new among our antiquities. The explorations continue.’”

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## ASIA.

### TURKESTAN.

**TASKKEND.**—*Tombs.*—A letter from Professor E. Muller dated Taskkend, Nov. 29, 1887, tells of the opening of a series of tombs in mounds situated on a hill 3 or 4 kilom. from Taskkend. The tombs are simple chambers dug in the *loess*, with an elliptical vault, about two met. long and 80 cent. wide and high. After the body and terracotta vases had been placed within the tomb, it was filled with earth. The handles of some of the vases were ornamented with rude figures of animals.—*Revue d' Ethnographie*, Sept.–Dec., p. 516.

### MESOPOTAMIA.

**ABU-HABBA** (Babylonia).—*Archaic contract-tablets.*—M. H. POGNON, the well-known Assyriologist, communicates to the *Journal Asiatique* (April–June, pp. 543–47) the discovery, near Abu-Habba, of a great number of inscribed bricks—mostly contract-tablets—belonging to the earliest dynasty of Babylon. For several months, almost all the dealers in antiquities of Baghdad had been selling them by wholesale. A few bore the names of the first two kings of the dynasty, Hammurâbi and Samsu-ilûna: those bearing the names of Ammi-ditana and Samsu-ditana were more numerous; but the greater part had that of Ammi-zadûga. A great many bore no royal names, but certainly belonged to the same early period. The name Ammi-zaduga (translated on one list “just family”) is proved by the orthography of these inscriptions to be certainly Shemitic, *zaduga* = Heb. *zadîq*, Syr. *zadîqa*, Arab. *şadîq*, Eth. *şedeq*. M. Pognon also claims a Shemitic origin for the names *Ammi-ditana* (*ditânu*, Assy. for “prince”) and

*Samsu-ditana* (*ammu*, "family"). Although he considers the entire dynasty to be Shemitic, M. Pognon believes it Arabian or Aramaean rather than Assyrian; that it is, in fact, a foreign dynasty.

**TELLOH = SIRPURLA.**—M. AMIAUD communicated to the *Acad. des Inscriptions* (June 22) his studies on the inscriptions of Telloh which have enabled him to arrive at precise conclusions on some points which have remained doubtful. Thus, it had been noticed that, in several texts, mention was made of the sanctuaries of certain divinities, indicated as being situated in localities other than Sirpurla, such as Ghirsu, Nina-ki, Uru-azagga. It was surmised that these names represented as many distinct cities: it was even proposed to identify Nina-ki with Nineveh. M. Amiaud has reached the conclusion that all these names, on the contrary, only represent so many suburbs or quarters of the city of Sirpurla.

M. Amiaud has succeeded in deciphering a much-worn inscription in which he reads the name of Uru-Kaghina, king of Sirpurla, which hitherto has been known from only two monuments.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 27.

## ARABIA.

**EPIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE FOR THE ANTIQUITY OF ARABIAN CULTURE.**—At a meeting of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, Professor D. H. Müller presented a work entitled *Epigraphische Denkmäler aus Arabien*, which contained the epigraphic material gathered by J. Euting during his travels in Arabia in 1883 and 1884. These 950 inscriptions fall into three classes. The first includes the *Minyan* monuments of *El 'Öla* which belong to the period in which female regents ruled the tribes of North Arabia, *i. e.*, at about the time of Sargon II of Assyria. The second class, the *Lihjan* inscriptions, is very important for historic, linguistic, and graphic reasons. They prove the existence of a North-Arabian written language 1000 or 1200 years before Mohammed. The Thamudites are to be considered as their authors: this people was already mentioned in one of Sargon's inscriptions, was known to the classical geographers, and disappeared from the scene only shortly before the advent of Mohammed. This people calls itself *Lihjan* in the inscriptions, and its Kings, *Kings of Lihjan*. The third class, called the *proto-Arabic*, consists merely of short inscriptions, probably executed by caravans.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 28.

**YEMEN.**—*Inscriptions.*—M. ED. GLASER, who is exploring the Yemen for the third time, from the triple point of view of geography, archæology, and epigraphy, writes, under date of March 30, that he has already collected 214 inedited inscriptions, 88 of which are at Ma'rib, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Sabá'.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 22.

## PALESTINE.

IDENTIFICATION OF MEDIAEVAL CANALS.—At the April meeting of the *Société Asiatique*, M. Clermont-Ganneau proposed to identify the canals of the territory of Acre called *Damor*, *Cabor*, *Broet* and *Tatura*, mentioned in a map of the crusades of the XIII cent., with the present villages of *Dâmoûn*, *Kâboul*, *Berouè* and *Tamra*.—*Journal Asiatique*, April-June, p. 535.

JERUSALEM.—*Recent Discoveries*.—In addition to the discovery of the Byzantine pavement which stood before the group of Constantine's churches at Jerusalem, reported in the January issue of the Palestine Exploration Fund, Herr Schick has sent, for the current number, an account of his further discovery of three granite columns *in situ*, another Byzantine pavement, and the supposed ditch of the long-contested second wall of the city. The three broken granite columns are to the north of the Byzantine pavement, and close to some steps leading to the Koptic convent. These three columns, with a fourth removed about twenty years ago, together with the remains of a pier or stone jamb now laid bare, formed in the Byzantine period the Propylæum of Constantine's church. The columns probably extended further north, but this fact cannot be ascertained on account of the buildings. The wall which now closes the space between the columns was apparently built by the Crusaders. To the south is an old wall, partly Jewish, but principally Byzantine. The lower part of the western wall of the Propylæum is built with drafted stones, and is also of Jewish masonry; higher up it is of Byzantine masonry. This, according to Herr Schick, was the east wall of Constantine's basilica. The southern wall of the basilica was also built on old Jewish masonry, which forms a slightly obtuse angle with the east wall. This angle and the lowest course of stones in the wall are Jewish; the stones of the upper courses are smooth, smaller and Byzantine. Sir Charles Wilson, however, is of opinion that the granite columns may have been part of the main street of the Roman *Ælia*, which, in all probability, was adorned with columns, as in the similar cases of Samaria, Scythopolis, Damascus, Gadara, Gerasa, etc. Moreover, he thinks the ancient masonry now uncovered is not Jewish. In tentative excavations made by him on the same site in 1865 he came to the conclusion that the existing remains belonged to some old church (a very fine font or basin of white marble was found at the same time), a reconstruction after Constantine's churches had been destroyed, probably of the Crusading period.

South of the southern wall of the newly disinterred basilica, Herr Schick has discovered a fine platform, paved with very large, flat, smooth stones. From this raised platform broad steps lead down to a similarly paved platform 9 ft. below. Towards the north, on the site of the conjectured Propylæum, a pavement has been found formed of large stones, exactly laid, with

good joints; the upper surfaces are very smooth, as if originally polished. About the middle of the pavement stands the so-called Greek arch already known to travellers. The Byzantine pavement now unearthed is a continuation of that already discovered and figured in the *P. E. F. Quarterly Statement* for January (JOURNAL, p. 86). The original Byzantine pavement, therefore, must have formed at an earlier date a large, free, and open place, or, in other words, a "forum." In the *Assise de Jerusalem* we read that in the thirteenth century there were several market streets in Jerusalem, one of them being an arched market (*la Rue Couverte*) leading to the monastery of the Holy Sepulchre. In this street the Syrians sold cloth, and candles were made. The ruins of these arched shops have now been identified by the German architect. Sir Charles Wilson thinks this pavement may be part of the street of the city of the ancient Ælia, the upper part possibly connected with the platform of the pagan temple that preceded the church of Constantine. The lower pavement, he remarks, is on the same level as the floor of the rotunda in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the upper one at a slightly lower level than the floor of the Chapel of the Exaltation of the Cross, which is almost due west of it.

If the identifications of Herr Schick are correct, our guide-books to Jerusalem will have to be rewritten. But for the opposition made by the Russian authorities he would have continued his investigations; and now the committee of the P. E. F. have taken steps to bring the excavations to completion by working in coöperation with the Russian society. The Byzantine pavement and structures now identified by Herr Schick appear to occupy an irregular area of about 170 ft. from east to west and 120 ft. from north to south.—*Athenæum*, June 9.

*A Roman milestone near Jerusalem.*—M. CLERMONT-GANNEAU writes to the *Athenæum* (July 7) in regard to two Roman milestones. The first, which is without inscription, is at the second mile on the ancient Roman road leading from Jerusalem directly north towards Djifné (Gofna) and Nâbulus (Neapolis), which was originally entirely marked out by milestones. At the fifth mile is another milestone whose inscription was partially read by Mommsen and Detlefsen in the *C. I. L.*, III, 117, and dated 162 A. D. The last three lines are now read for the first time as: M. P. V. | ATTO. KOA. AIAIAC. KATITΩA. | MIA. ε. The end is thus in Greek, not in Latin; the sigla for *millia passuum quinque*, being followed by ἀπὸ Κολ(ωνίας) Ἀλλίας Καπιτωλ(ίνας) Μίλ. ε, "five miles from the Colony of Aelia Capitolina" (Jerusalem). This fact aids in identifying the site of Rama as *er-Râm*, which is one mile N. of this milestone, or six miles north of Jerusalem, where Rama is placed by Eusebios and Hieronymos.

## PHOENICIA.

**SAÏDA=SIDON.**—At the close of April, Hamdi-Bey and Demosthenes Baltazzi recommenced the excavations at the necropolis in five different places. The first researches disclosed an anthropoid sarcophagus of white marble, anciently violet, but in perfect preservation, also iron rings which belonged to coffins.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1888, p. 387.

## SYRIA.

**SINDJIRLI.**—*Cuneiform Inscription.*—The German expedition which has been excavating this spring on the site of the Hittite palace at Sindjirli, in Northern Syria, has discovered among the Hittite sculptures a long and well-preserved cuneiform inscription.—*Academy*, July 21.

## ARMENIA.

**VANNIC MONUMENTS.**—Mr. F. C. CONYBEARE writes to Professor Sayce (*Academy*, July 21): "I found at **EDSCHMIADYIN** seven or eight cuneiform blocks. I also went to **ARMAVIR**, the old Armenian citadel whence they came. Excavation would, I believe, bring many more such blocks to light. Lately the peasants there have dug out a Cyclopean wall composed of huge blocks, neatly cut and laid together without cement. It encompassed the top of the hill on which the citadel was built, and I saw about 100 yards of it uncovered. In one place the mouth of a passage or gallery running into the hill has been brought to light. Such a gallery must lead to chambers cut in the heart of the hill. It is made of very neat masonry. As it was filled with soil to within 18 inches of the roof I could not enter it. The peasants have excavated the wall to depths varying from 6 to 12 feet, intending to roll the stones down the hill-side for their own uses. They have deported a number of blocks, about one meter in size each, to the neighboring village. Luckily the police have put a stop to this vandalism. I saw one block only *in situ* which appeared to have had cuneiform writing upon it, but the characters were utterly effaced.

"At **ANI** also I saw Cyclopean remains in the shape of huge dolmens of unwrought stone. I counted fifteen of them. In three cases there are two side by side, proving that they were not domestic hearths. In all the accounts I have read of Ani I find no notice or explanation of these remains."

## ASIA MINOR.

**PROFESSOR KIEPERT'S TRIP IN ASIA MINOR.**—Professor Kiepert, who is now on a trip through parts of Asia Minor, writes from Adramyti in June. He is travelling with Dr. Fabricius. At the end of May they visited im-

portant ruins near Mesemla, including two theatres with rows of columns still standing, and a well-preserved gate with two towers built of colossal stones. Professor Kiepert expected to return to Berlin in July.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 28.

**LESBOS.**—*The Cities of Arisba and Eresos.*—At the June meeting of the Archæological Society in Berlin, Professor Curtius presented, on the part of Dr. R. Koldewey, the plans of the cities of Arisba and Eresos in Lesbos. The ancient Eresos is surrounded by a polygonal wall with five gates, which encloses the declivities of the mountain, following the crests of the lower heights that surround its base. It is an instructive example of a wall-zone around the base of a hill, and is comparable to Polymedion in the Troad, whose ruins were lately discovered by Joseph Thacher Clarke (*cf.*, also, the nine-gated Pelargikon in Athens).—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, Nos. 29–30.

**MAGNESIA** (near).—*Mount Sipylos—Tantalos, Kybele, and Pelops.*—Carl Humann has an interesting paper on Mt. Sipylos in the Athens *Mittheilungen*, in which he shows the absurdity of Mr. Schweistal's claim to the discovery of the celebrated Niobe (*Gazette Arch.*, XII, p. 213). Herr Humann has discovered the real Kybele, and also the throne of Pelops, as well as a number of ruins of early dwelling-places on the plateau, which, if cleared of *débriis*, would yield, in his opinion, interesting early pottery. He gives a plate of the seated Kybele. He believes he has identified the akropolis of Tantalos.

**PERGAMON** (neighborhood of).—Herr C. SCHUCHARDT, continuing his communications to the Royal Academy of Sciences in Berlin (already noticed on p. 87 of the JOURNAL) regarding the ruins in the region around Pergamon, spoke of the discoveries made by him during July, August, and September of 1887. The ruins of Atarneus, with its triple wall and towers, were examined and a plan made. In the Kara-dagh region, on a tongue of land near Adjano, was found a ruined city (Kane?) with two harbors. Its akropolis was on a hill called Tschifut-kaleh. A line marked by three forts connects it with Pergamon. Fourteen forts and towers were found in this region, all of Hellenistic times. Northward from Soma to Kiresen, at regular intervals of between two and three hours, were small settlements, probably Roman camps. From Klinik southward to Saritscham was an unknown region in which many fortified places were found: most imposing was a site at Mamurt-kalessi, near Karalan, whose temple is a mass of ruins so that its plan cannot be made out. But, from the ruins lying about everywhere, the style is seen to be Doric of the Hellenistic period. It was found that, to the W. and S. W., the Hyrkanian coast and as far as the sources of the Kaikos was possessed by Macedonian colonies before the rise of the Pergamenian power. In September, the investigation of the Aiolian coast was commenced. On the small peninsula of Tschifut-kaleh the site



of Grynion was recognized. The lower prehistoric town of Usun Hassanli was surveyed, so much more interesting than that further to the West. Sayce wrongly calls it Hittite. A half-hour to the South, opposite the town, is a prehistoric nekropolis in which the graves are built in circular strata, as at Mykenai, and are supported on the side of the declivity by Cyclopean walls.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 26.

**SMYRNA** (near).—*Pelasgic Fortress*.—A Belgian archæologist, M. MARTIN SCHWEISTHAL, who went to Asia Minor to explore Mount Sipylos, so famous in Greek mythology, has just discovered, in Yamandar-dagh, near Smyrna, a vast Pelasgic fortress, comprising a citadel with three fortified walls, and many other constructions the purpose of which is unknown. M. Schweisthal, who was accompanied by Dr. K. Bursch, of Kiel, proposes to study, in detail, this fortress more than three thousand years old. M. Schweisthal is also able to state the existence of a long strategical line of fortifications, designed to guarantee Mount Sipylos from invasion.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 37.

*Colossal bust of Apollon*.—A correspondent, writing from Constantinople to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, states that a white marble bust of Apollo has arrived there lately from Smyrna, along with other antiquities found in the course of excavations in the neighborhood of that city. The bust is of about twice the natural size, and of wonderful beauty. Connoisseurs assign it to the school of Praxiteles. A head of Juno and one of a Roman Emperor are among the sculptures found.—*London Times*, April 23.

**TRALLEIS**.—*Sculpture*.—In the upper part of the city some workmen found two important pieces of sculpture: one is the statue of a draped female, double life-size, headless and armless; the other is an admirably-preserved colossal bust, made the subject of a paper by M. Collignon in the *Revue Arch.* for May-June (pp. 289-95; pl. xiv): though very effeminate, it is judged to be a head of Dionysos.

## KYPROS.

Mr. T. CHAMBERLAIN through Comte de Mas-Latrie communicated to the *Académie des Inscriptions* (June 1) two monuments of the Middle Ages recently discovered in the island. Both are important for the history of the Christian kingdom of Kypros. One is the tomb of a son of king Hugues IV of Lusignan, the other that of Adam of Antioch, Marshal of the kingdom of Kypros in the XIII century.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 24.

**AMARGETTI** (Papho).—Mr. Hogarth writes under dates of May 19 and 23 concerning the excavations which he is conducting for the "Cyprus Exploration Fund:"

"We have now had nine days' dig in various quarters in and about this village, and have, I think, discovered the two main facts about it—its an-

cient name and its peculiar cult. While making trials elsewhere, I have dug consistently in the vineyard whence the antiquities for which the place has been long known in the district seem almost without exception to have come, and from it have unearthed about a hundred and twenty objects, mostly statuettes, whole or fragmentary, made of very soft sandy stone, and often of the rudest workmanship. Many have decided phallic characteristics, others hold a bird or bunch of grapes in the left hand, and generally an apple in the right; the same bird appears by itself in many instances, and when large appears to be a dove. Among the find are a number of terracottas, many of which one would have called archaic if their surroundings were not so distinctly late; and eleven bases on which inscriptions are cut or roughly scratched. Of these, nine, and probably ten, bear a dedication to *Opaon Melanthios* (Ὀπάων Μελανθίῳ), from which I conclude that the name of the place is Melantha or Melanthos. Possibly a trace of the name survives in the neighboring Marathounda or Malathounta.

“That the place was quite small and rustic appears from the character of such remains of buildings as I can find. In the present village of Amargetti I have found some walls of late date only, in digging near which I obtained three specimens of the *μανρούθια* for which the place is famous; they turn out to be little bronze figures of quite late period. The tombs lie on the steep rocky hill north of the site, but, as might be expected from the rustic character of the other remains, their contents do not repay much exploration. I have planned and photographed the site, and out of two or three hundred *disjecta membra* have selected all that were in any decent state of preservation or seemed to have any significance. With, perhaps, two exceptions, the inscriptions are certainly not early. I made out an inscription scratched on the drapery of a statuette over the right leg, thus:

ΛΙΓΑΠΟΛΩΝΙΜΕ|ΛΑΘ|ΩΦΑΛΙΑ|ΧΟC|/////Χ////////

Λιγ' Ἀπόλωνι Μελανθίῳ φαλαίχως [εὖ]χ[ην].

As it comes from the same spot as all the others, it seems probable that the full title of the god of Melantha was Apollo Opaon. Apollo Hylates was worshipped in early days at the neighboring Drimu (*vid.* Cypriote inscription from there), and is perhaps, under one form or another, the dominant divinity of this hill-country. I found three sites not marked in the Ordnance map—one near Prætori, and two (one of which is, I think, a small temple) near Pentalia.”—*Athenæum*, June 16.

## EUROPE.

### GREECE.

FRAUDULENT EXPORTATION OF ANTIQUITIES.—For some time, the trade in Greek antiquities with Paris and London has been on the increase,

notwithstanding the law against it. It was lately discovered that a well-known Athenian lawyer sent, every year, large lots of works of art to a go-between living in Paris on the Champs-Élysées. Among the latest works is a bust of Athena in Pentelic marble catalogued as recently discovered at Athens, as having on its head a crown enclosing a miniature representation of the Akropolis, with the Parthenon, Erechtheion, *etc.*, and as being a work of about 200 B. C. It must be a barefaced forgery. Mr. Manolopoulos, vice-consul of Greece in Paris, was charged by his government to make an enquiry. In consequence, a committee was sent to Paris to demand the seizure of the exported works, and a number of Tanagra statuettes were confiscated in one house, in another, ancient jewelry of great value and vases of the best period, while a third person returned three cases of antiquities. Enquiries are continuing.—*Paris Temps*, May 26; *Rev. Arch.*, 1888, p. 365.

NEW NAMES OF GREEK VASE-PAINTERS.—The exhibition at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, London, of Mr. van Branteghem's collection of Greek vases is quite a revelation. Two of his masters—**OIKOPHELES**, an archaic artist, and **XENOTIMOS**, a red-fig. painter of fine style—are hitherto unknown.—*Class. Review*, June, 1888, p. 189.

TWO IMPORTANT WORKS on the antiquities of the Grecian islands *Leros* and *Pholegandros*, the former by Dr. Oekonomopulos and the latter by Mr. Charkilaou, have just appeared in Athens.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 8.

**AMORGOS** (Island of).—The following additional details are taken from the Report addressed by M. GASTON DESCHAMPS, who directed the excavations, to the Director of the French School at Athens. The excavations lasted from Feb. 16 to April 11, and were successively carried on at three points, (1) the akropolis of Minoa and the village of Katapola; (2) the akropolis of Arkesine at Kastri; (3) at Vighla, near the village of Tholaria, the supposed site of the ancient Aigiale:—**MINOA**.—*Architecture*.—A small monument 5.25 met. wide of hard gray stone; a flight of 5 steps leads to a vestibule in front of a rectangular chamber. *Katapola*.—A trench opened near the church of the Virgin along a row of three columns, still standing, brought to light, at two points, a mosaic pavement which belonged to a Byzantine church or perhaps to a Roman building. At the same spot was found a Doric capital in black marble, whose flat and retreating echinus is compressed under the abacus; also an Ionic base and two capitals. Ross places here the site of a temple of Pythian Apollo.—*Inscriptions*.—Among the inscriptions is a decree of the Samians living at Minoa in favor of Hegesaretê, daughter of Ainesekrates, containing new details regarding the calender of Amorgos and the religious affairs of the city (62 lines).—*Small objects*.—On the akropolis, below the monument above mentioned and near the Pelasgic wall, were found a large number of small objects: fragments of figurines, vases, inscribed handles of amphorae,

lamps, glass objects, weights, terracotta pyramids, discs, needles in bone and ivory. To be noted are a terracotta mask of good workmanship, and a circular plaque with a relief of the combat of a warrior and an amazon; also a tomb containing bronze fibulae and bracelets, and a gold fibula.

**ARKESINE.**—Explorations were much limited by the prevalence of cultivated land, on the spot where a three-sided altar and two marble heads were found last year. Work was almost exclusively confined to the narrow platform of the akropolis where some inscriptions were found, notably an archaic one in boustrophedon. The marble heads (now in the Museum at Athens) were of Asklepios and Hygieia, of good art of the Alexandrian period, iv century B. c., that of Asklepios being similar to one in the Brit. Mus. called Asklepios by Brunn, and Zeus by Overbeck. **AIGIALE** (Vighla).—A marble block bearing the name of *Apollon Prophylax*; the lower part of a draped statue; inscribed handles of amphorae; coins; fragments of vases, etc.; a dedication to Eileithyia, and two lists of epheboi and gynasiarchs.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, April, 1888.

**ARKADIA.**—Near the large bridge on the road between Tripolitza and Myloi in Arkadia, a peasant, in digging, has found various antiquities. Amongst these is a bronze statuette, without feet, but otherwise well preserved, representing Artemis stretching a bow and with a quiver slung on her back. It is of a good period.—*Athenæum*, July 28.

**ATHENS.**—**EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.**—The excavations on the Akropolis are being carried under the museum, by means of shafts sunk both inside and outside the building. This southeast corner of the Athenian rock-fortress had never yet been explored. Among the objects unearthed on this site is the fragment of a vase, with the inscription of the artist Nikosthenes.

In April and May, to the S. of the Parthenon and W. of the Museum, excavations were carried down to the rock: just above it was a layer of earth, two met. deep, anterior to Kimon's Parthenon, which contained only very early objects. Here were found the foundation-walls of some Pelasgic houses, of quarried stone and clay bricks, over against the wall built, during and after the erection of the Parthenon, from remains and fragments. Various fragments of vases painted in the Mykenai style were found among them, but the most curious discovery was that of a store of implements in a recess in one of the walls. It comprised a hammer, ten hatchets, four chisels, a file, two knives, a lance-head, a sword, and some other objects, all of bronze, with fragments of wooden handles in some cases adhering. The find has just been noticed in the *Bulletin* of the French School, and in the *Mittheilungen* (vol. XIII, 1) of the German School. By the S. W. corner of the museum a large and well-preserved piece of the old Pelasgic city-wall came to light. This, together with the piece previously found to the W. of

the museum, shows that the entire S. E. corner of the citadel was surrounded by a strong Pelasgic wall still preserved wherever it lay inside of Kimon's wall. The remaining fragments follow the formation of the rock, and it will probably be possible, at the close of the excavations, to reconstruct the entire ancient circuit of wall.—*Athenæum*, June 9, 23.

In this S. E. corner are now evident three superimposed strata corresponding to as many historical and archæological periods: (1) the Pelasgo-Mykenaian stratum; (2) a tufa-bed supported by a wall which stops at a distance of about ten met. from the Akropolis rampart, and is full of constructions and sculptures of the same material, anterior to the Medic wars; (3) the third stratum of Kimon, formed of transported earth and blocks, in which the few fragments that have been found are of marble.—*Revue Études Grecques*, 1888, p. 240.

Another figure of *poros* stone is much under life-size, and lacks its head, arms, and legs from the middle of the thighs (height 27 cent.). The shoulders are broad, the waist small, and the hips immense. The figure turns to the r., advancing the r. leg. It is robed in two garments. The under one is a close-fitting tunic, apparently of soft leather, covering the shoulders (not the arms) and moulding the body to the hips. It is painted blue, and ends in a wide red border: the seams are marked by lines of dots painted red. Over this is a singular garment: a skin of an animal falls from the left shoulder in a narrow strip, encircles the body to right and left, and finally falls in front: it is painted a bright red. This figure was still attached to the piece of *poros* out of which it was cut as a high-relief.

Two days after the discovery of this piece, was found a *female head in poros*, 13 cent. high, with flat smiling face, large eyes, and long wavy hair that falls on each side in two masses. M. Kabbadias thinks that it belongs to the previous figure, which he calls an amazon.

Many fragments of a serpent's body, in *poros*, have come to light in addition to those already found.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, April, pp. 334–36.

*Small bronzes.*—The collection of small bronzes has been enriched. None of the objects newly discovered can compare for artistic merit with the statuette of Apollon mentioned in the *Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, for March, but the following are of interest: a nude man, very muscular, in the act of throwing a stone; several griffin-heads, one of which is of large dimensions and like those of Olympia; a bronze plaque with four lines of a very ancient inscription (in which the *koppa* is used) regarding the treasurers of the goddess.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, April, p. 336.

A bronze Athena Promachos of the VI cent. is of interest. It bears the inscription, Μελισσὼ ἀνέθηκεν δεκάτην τ' Ἀθηναίᾳ. A striking feature is the enormous crested helmet, in itself half the height of the remainder of the figure.—*Journ. Hellenic Studies*, 1888, p. 124.

To the same series of small bronzes belong the following pieces. Statuette of a youth standing with both hands raised, nude and with uncovered head (*cf. Jahrbuch.*, I, pl. 9; II, p. 95). Statuette of a standing youth, 27 cent. high, holding an attribute in both hands; in type it is Aiginetan, and it shows greater excellence in conception than in execution: it is of the usual "Apollo" type, and is considered by Kabbadias to be a chef-d'œuvre of advanced archaism. A very archaic but carefully-executed little figure is that of a centaur, bearded and running to the right, whose fore-legs are still human. One of the best preserved is the statuette of a bearded man in the position of the "Jupiter tonans," but holding a stone.—*Mittheil. Athen.*, XIII, 1, p. 108.

Lying on the bare surface of the rock was found a *red-figured vase*. Among other discoveries are (1) *an archaic marble female head*, half-life-size; (2) *a fragment of a marble slab* with an inscription painted in red letters ΑΥΞΙΑΞ ΚΑΛΟΞ; (3) *a terracotta tablet* with chariot race; (4) *rim of a black vase*, with the inscription Ορειβελος εποισεν Φιερος της Αθ[εναιας]; (5), in the midst of a heap of poros chips, *a wedge-shaped four-cornered pointed stone* with the inscription Αυσιθ[ε]ος Μικ[ι]ωνα φιλι[ν] φεσι μα[λ]ισστα | τον εν | τει πολ[ι]ει αν[δ]ρε[ι]ος | γαρ εστ[ι]. From the form of the letters Kabbadias judges this inscription to belong to the middle of the fifth century, though it possibly may antedate the Persian wars.—*Αρχ. Δελτίον*, March.

On May 17, according to the *Ἐφημερίς*, there were found: (1) the Amazon of poros stone, one-third life-size, mentioned above; (2) the head of a bearded man of the same size, also of poros; (3) an archaic bronze charioteer—all in good preservation. The bearded head (2) is less than life-size, and was affixed to the body by a spike. The hair is divided in the centre and falls back in a mass of fine curls cut square on the neck, and is bound by a ribbon. The mouth is shaven, and of delicate shape; the beard is left on the cheeks and chin. The eyebrows, eyelids and iris are painted black.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 23; *Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, May–Nov., p. 433.

Among the sculptures are, also, a small bronze group of a man riding on a dolphin; the half of a colossal head in poros which fits into a previously-found fragment.—*Αρχ. Δελτίον*, April: *cf. Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 25.

*Inscribed bronze Tablet.*—Between the Akropolis Museum and the southern outer wall, was found a very old bronze plate, with holes for nailing up, which contains the beginning of a dedicatory inscription of the sixth century: [Η]οὶ ταμίαι τάδε χαλκία . . . . | συλλέξαντες Διὸς κρατερ[ό]φρονι κούρη ἀνέθηκαν; | Ἀναξίων καὶ Εὐδίκος καὶ Ξ . . . . | καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης καὶ Λυσίμα[χος] . . . . The most characteristic letters Θ and Η are not present: the presence of the *koppa* (ϙ) is remarkable, and as it is very rare in Attic inscriptions, and as the only two instances on stone are boustrophedon, it is probable that this bronze tablet dates shortly after the change from boustrophedon writing

to that from left to right: cf. also the form  $\Sigma$  for the  $\sigma$ . The date seems to be the middle of the sixth century.

Between the Parthenon and the southern wall of the Akropolis, part of a fluted column has been found with the inscription Πύθις ἐποίησεν. Ἐπιτέλες ἀνέθεκεν ἄ[παρχὴν τῆ] Ἀθηναίᾳ. Further objects of interest are (1) a headless and footless bronze statuette of Athena; (2) a black-figured vase with a picture of a spring inscribed Καλλιρόε. In the same region four small tombs were found.—Ἀρχ. Δελτίον, May.

*Sepulchral Stele.*—An immense stele, two met. high, has been seized in the house of Epam. Skarvouri. It represents, in relief, two women clasping each other's hands in the presence of a bearded man and a young female attendant: the style is fine and the preservation good.—Ἐφημερίς, Apr. 21.

According to a telegram from Athens, July 17, a basrelief was discovered that day on the Akropolis, in excellent preservation, representing Athena helmeted and leaning on her spear. The peculiarity reported is that the goddess bears an unmistakable expression of sadness, which is said to be hitherto unknown.—*Academy*, July 21.

*Archaic marble sculptures.*—Among the early sculptures in marble lately found on the Akropolis are some of remarkable interest and beauty: (1) a beardless male head, less than life-size, with cavities for eyes (orig. filled with glass or metal) and curiously arranged hair, which after undulating toward the metal circle that surrounds the head is twisted around it and falls in curls forming a sort of crown, while in front it is tightly frizzled. The chin is strong, the lips thin, the nose and ears delicate, but the face is expressionless. It seems a work of the first years of the v cent., still slightly savoring of archaism. It has been fitted by M. Kabbadias onto a torso found near the Parthenon in 1866, to which A. Furtwängler had added another head in 1878. M. Lechat, in the *Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, p. 435, doubts, for several good reasons, the correctness of this recent restoration and prefers the former by Furtwängler, especially because the head is that of a youth older than the torso. (2) In 1886, M. Studniczka (*Mittheil.*, p. 185) recognized a large marble statue of Athena in the museum to be the central figure of a gable-group. Some more pieces of this statue have come to light: part of the right shoulder and the right foot and fore-leg, which indicate an attitude of rapid motion. (3) Between the museum and the wall of Kimon has been found the white marble statue of a Nikê, winged and running. It is headless and footless and partly armless. The bust is facing, while the lower part is in profile. The hair, painted red, filled the back of the neck and the shoulders between the wings. The garments were a close-fitting tunic with short sleeves and a mantle that falls in regular folds, the border of which is painted. It is of advanced archaic art. (4) A fragmentary female statue, less than life-size, recently excavated was found to fit

exactly to a head already in the museum. It is of the usual type of the archaic statues of Delos and Athens, and its main interest lies in the perfect preservation of its coloring, which is artistic as well as extremely elaborate and one of the most precious examples of polychrome sculpture.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, May–Nov., pp. 433–39.

*Inscriptions concerning the building of the Erechtheion.*—The destruction of the mediæval and modern walls before the Propylaia has brought to light numerous inscriptions. Some of these are *psephismata*, others, votive inscriptions. Two inscriptions furnish four large fragments (published in full in the *Δελτίον*) of the account of sums paid to workmen engaged in building and adorning the Erechtheion. In the larger inscription, of which there are three fragments, the two gables (eastern and western) are described separately and in detail, and the western one is referred to in the words *ὁ πρὸς τοῦ Πανδροσείου αἰετός*, which evidently agree with the passage in Pausanias, i. 17.3.—An inscription found near the Erechtheion reads Φιλ[ο]ν[ο]ν[ο]ς [ἐποιε]σεν.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, May.

*Pottery.*—The keramic finds have been very abundant, and some of the fragments of painted vases are of remarkable merit; especially a red-figured kylix representing Poseidon with trident, and an Orpheus (white kylix with violet figures) in the style of Euphronios. Other fragments bear dedications which make known new artists' signatures, *e. g.* *Sophilos*, whose style is that of the François vase, *Oreibelos*, priest of Athena, and *Kallis*, who dedicates his work to Athena Hygieia (the earliest dedication of this kind known).—*Revue Études Grec.*, April–June, 1888: *cf. Journ. Hell. Stud.*, April, p. 126.

As red-figured vases have been found in the lowest strata of earth, close to the native rock, it is henceforth certain that the origin of the red-figured style is much earlier than was supposed, and is anterior to the Persian wars.

Among the fragments of pottery the most interesting is one which has the greatest similarity to the Melian style (*cf. Jahrbuch*, ii, p. 33).

Fragments of beautiful red-figured vases in the style of Euphronios show, from their position, that this master must be placed ten or twenty years earlier than was thought.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, May–Nov.; *Mittheil. Athen.*, xiii, 1, pp. 104–5.

*The second archaic male head in poros stone* (referred to p. 203) is described in detail with all its peculiarities of feature and coloring in the *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.*, April 1888, pp. 332–33. It is judged to have been seen in profile, while the archaic head first found (see p. 93) was seen in front: both heads were attached to a background. There has also been found a male foot of poros, in relief, broken above the ankle. It is probable that this foot and one of the two heads belong to the same figure. It is now



certain that these ancient poros statues were entirely painted, the holes and cracks in the stone being hidden under a thick coating of color.

REPORTS OF DISCOVERIES ON THE AKROPOLIS.—Very full reports of the discoveries on the Akropolis are now being published in the foremost archaeological reviews. Besides the *Δελτίον*, the *Ἐφημερίς*, and other Greek publications, we will mention the French *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* (bi-monthly) and *Revue des Études Grecques* (quarterly), the German *Mittheilungen* of Athens (quarterly), the English *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (semi-annually), as well as the excellent *résumé* given by M. Salomon Reinach in the *Revue Archéologique*. The "head of a Triton," an archaic colored female figure holding crown and vase (No. 63 *Mus. Cat.*) and the semi-archaic head of a youth, less than life-size, comparable to the Apollon at Olympia, are published in the last numbers of the *Journ. Hell. Stud.* (April, 1888, pp. 121-3).

M. Theoxenou has published in late numbers of the *Gazette Archéologique* a series of valuable articles (accompanied by heliotype plates) on the archaic sculptures discovered during the last few years on the Akropolis. His work consists partly in an enumeration of all the discoveries and a careful description of them, and partly in a critical study of their types and classes.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ARCHAIC POROS GABLE-RELIEFS REPRESENTING THE EXPLOITS OF HERAKLES.

1. *Herakles and Triton*.—One archaic poros gable representing this scene has been in the Akropolis museum since 1882. A second has been reconstructed by Kabbadias from the fragments recently found and described in the JOURNAL. In the former group, the figures present their left sides, in the latter their right sides, but the grouping is the same. The latter is a larger and finer work and is better preserved.

2. *Herakles and the Hydra*.—Besides one relief already known, it seems probable that several pieces of a serpent recently found belong to a second Hydra which would correspond to the second example of the Triton scene.

3. *Herakles and the Nemean Lion*.—Numerous fragments of a lion belonging to this scene have lately been found: among them are part of the head, of the mane, and two paws. This figure was of colossal dimensions, elaborately painted, and of the same archaic style as the foregoing groups.

4. *Herakles and the Kretan Bull*.—Numerous fragments of a bull have been put together.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, May-Nov., 1888, pp. 430-33; *Mittheil. Athen.*, XIII, 1, p. 107.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS OLYMPIOS.—Near the Olympieion have been found, besides the drum of a column belonging probably to the Peisistratid temple, and some Ionic capitals, (1) a plinth with a relief of a bull and a horn of Amaltheia; (2) a portrait-head of a man and a head of a youth, both of Roman workmanship; (3) two sepulchral in-

scriptions; (4) a nude statue resembling the so-called Apollon on the *omphalos*; (5) a colossal bust of a bearded man; (6) a headless statue of Herakles.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 28; Ἀρχ. Δελτίον, March, May.

In the excavation of the north side of the peribolos of the temple have been found the bases and pedestals of statues placed at equal distances one from the other, and forming an unbroken line along this side of the peribolos; as also some fragments of statues and two broken marble heads representing bearded men.

Near the Olympieion has been found a magnificent statue of Antinous without arms; some fragments of the latter, a head and part of a statue of Hadrian, and another small head of another statue were found at the same time.—*Athenæum*, June 9, 30.

THE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—*Additions*.—The Ἀρχ. Δελτίον enumerates 111 additions to the museum during the months of March, April, and May. The objects mentioned are sculptures, vases, terracottas, inscriptions, coins, and various utensils, found in various parts of the Hellenic kingdom.

Two vases of some importance for the history of art have been placed lately in the Museum: one is a red-figured phiale, on which is seen a *hoplites* on bended knee, and underneath the artist's name, *Phintias*; the other is a lekythos with the artist's signature, *Mys*. Both were found at Tanagra.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 8.

A catalogue of the inscriptions in the Central Museum is in preparation. The work has been confided to Dr. Lolling, who has already succeeded in putting together many fragments of inscriptions some of which had been previously published separately.—Ἀρχ. Δελτίον, May.

PHOENICIAN SITULA IN THE ATHENS MUSEUM.—That bronze articles for various purposes were widely distributed throughout the countries bordering the Mediterranean is well known; but the specimens still existing that can be safely asserted to be Phœnician are exceedingly rare in Europe. There is one in the Athens Museum about which there can be little doubt; and, as its workmanship, and to some extent its decorative motives, bear certain affinities to the *situlae* of Este and Bologna, a description of it may be serviceable to those unacquainted with the original. I transcribe the following from my sketch-and-note book: "Flat circular bowl in bronze, 8½ inches in diameter, about ⅛ inch in thickness, worn into holes in two or three places. There is an ancient repair of ¼ inch square. The inside, which shows the decoration, has a brown patina, is worn, but little damaged. The reverse is considerably eaten (washed with acid?), and is of a pale brass color; on this side there is an Aramaic inscription in small characters. The decoration consists of a central eight-rayed star, 3 inches in diameter, with small rosettes between the rays, star and rosettes being incised; then comes a band of figure decoration, framed at the rim with an ornamentation of

chain pattern. The figure subjects are contained in eight panels, four small and four larger, the former comprising two motives, alternately a single figure of a god and of a goddess standing between two columns with lotus capitals. The goddess is a nude figure, each hand holding a breast, in the manner of the figures of Astarte. The hair is massed, falling to shoulders, the head surmounted with a winged globe; so also is the head of the god; his hair is similar to that of the other figure, the face is bearded, his arms are pendent. The space between the figures and the columns is enriched with an engraved trellis in diamond shapes, each interstice having an embossed dot. The four larger panels have for subjects:—(1) A seated female suckling a child; before her stands a table or altar holding food (?), then a standing figure who faces her, his raised right hand holding a cup. The female figure has evidently been suggested by the well-known group of Isis and Horus. (2) A group of three musicians, the first walking and playing a harp, the second dancing and striking a tambourine, the third walking and playing a double flute. (3) Two armed figures facing each other. The man to the right holds a spear in both hands; his helmet resembles the crown of Upper Egypt, his dress is a long tunic; behind him writhes a serpent. His opponent has a drawn sword in his right hand, his left on the head of a winged beast in violent action; this figure has no headdress. (4) A seated male figure, holding a cup in right hand and flower (?) in left hand; before him a table with food. A second figure stands facing him with right arm lifted, an object in the hand; the seat here is a raised throne with footstool. The tables or altars are elegant in design, composed of animal forms. Throughout the costume is Egyptian. It is difficult to speak positively of the type of face on account of the small size and the rubbing from usage, but it is scarcely distinctively Egyptian. The figures are six heads high, proportion of limbs fairly preserved: the modelling equally convex, with no attempt at rendering planes: the action of the dancing figure with tossed hair suggestive of method of representation in archaic fictile vases. General impression: a direct influence of Egyptian art, but not the work of an Egyptian artist. The artist appears to have copied motives whose meaning he did not fully comprehend, or he may have intentionally changed their purport; in any case there is an apparent absence of spontaneity. The bowl was discovered at Olympia some years ago, before the late excavations: it is probably votive.”—X. in *Athenæum*, July 7.

NOTES ON EARLY VASES WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN THE MUSEUMS OF ATHENS.—MR. CECIL TORR has sent a series of notes upon vases in the museums of Athens. Akropolis Museum: (1) Signature of *Myson* on a red-fig. vase; (2) boustroph. signature of *Aischines* on a black-fig. vase (Εφ. Ἀρχ., 1883, p. 37); a capital formerly carrying some object like a vase is inscribed: ΔΙΣ+ΙΝΕΣΑΝΕΘΕΚΕΝ|ΑΘΕΝΑΙΑΙΤΟΔΑΛΑΛΜΑ|

ΕΥ+ΣΑΜΕΝΟΣΔΕΚΑΤΕΝΓΑΙΔΙΔΙΟΣ|ΜΕΛΑΛΟ; (3) red-fig. fragment, perhaps of a krater; powerful style, with Ὀλυ(μ)πιό[δωρος?] κα[λός]; (4) black-fig. bottom of kylix, with Ἀθεν[όδοτος(?)κ]αλός; (5) black-fig. plaque with Γλαυκότης(?) καλός; (6) handle of a red-fig. kylix, incised with Ἰέρων ἐποίησεν; (12) lekythos, black outline on white; winged woman running, with ΛΑΥΚΟΝΚΑΛΟΣ, a new addition to the Glaukon vases; (14) in the Akropolis Museum, just found, the neck of a vase in fragments, all black, incised: ΟΡΕΙΒΕΛΟΣ ΙΕΡΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΣΕΝ: the name *Oreibelos* is certain: *ιέρως*, if accurate, = *ιερόδουλος*, giving a new and interesting light upon the social status of the vase-painter and potter in ancient Athens.—*Classical Review*, June, 1888, pp. 188–89.

FORGOTTEN ANTIQUITIES.—MARY C. DAWES communicates to the *Academy* (Sept. 8) a translation from the *Ephemeris* (of Athens) of an article which draws attention to certain forgotten remains of antiquity, with a view to urge further exploration. These remains consist of an extensive system of water-conduits, and a large reservoir with 258 small pillars, and they are situated under the Russian church in Athens. They were discovered in 1852–56 while excavating the circuit of the church of St. Nikodemos.

THE OLD PARTHENON OR THE OLD ERECHTHEION.—In a letter published in the *Revue Arch.* for May–June, a French architect, M. Laloux, discussed the substructures of the great Doric temple found near the Erechtheion. As against Dr. Dörpfeld, who considers it to be the old Peisistratidean Parthenon, he affirms that it is the old Erechtheion: that the fragments of archaic gable-sculptures found to the E. of the present Parthenon cannot belong to it, but come from a building erected on the same site as the Parthenon of Iktinos.—*Revue Arch.*, 1888, pp. 398–400.

DAPHNE.—On the outer face of the east wall of the narthex of the monastery of Daphne has been discovered, under a coating of lime, a very fine representation of a Byzantine emperor, with his head crowned and in the act of reading a decree which he holds in his hands.—*Athenæum*, June 23.

DELOS.—M. HOMOLLE made a communication to the *Soc. nat. des antiquaires de France* (June 20) concerning an archaic base found by him at Delos. This monument, of triangular form, has, at the corners, two *gorgoneia* and a ram-head. On the upper surface are still to be seen the feet of the statue, which must have been that of Apollon. The marble bears the signature of the sculptor Iphikratides of Naxos, of the VII cent. B. C., the most ancient artist's signature that is known.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 28.

EPIDAUROS.—*Probable original by Polykleitos*.—M. GEORGES PERROT, at the sitting of June 22, *Acad. des Inscriptions*, called attention (from information transmitted to him by M. Guillaume) to a probably original work of Polykleitos which has recently been discovered at Epidauros. It is a capital found on the site of a temple, built, according to ancient tradition,

by Polykleitos, who was both sculptor and architect. This fragment is, it appears, beautiful enough to be ascribed to the chisel of this great sculptor.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 27.

**MOUNT LYKONE.**—*Discovery of the Temple of Artemis Orthia.*—Pausanias (II. 24. 6) mentions a temple of Artemis Orthia on the Argolic mountain Lykone, which in ancient times was partly covered with cypresses, and onto the eastern spurs of which the rocky cone of the Larissa of Argos joins. He adds that in this temple were placed statues of Apollon, Leto, and Artemis: they were of white marble, and, according to tradition, were the work of Polykleitos.

The remains of this Temple on the summit of Lykone have been discovered by the Director of the Gymnasium at Nauplia, M. J. Kophiniotis. At the foot of the mount he found fragments of pottery and bits of brick: on the summit there was a levelled space strewn with small worked stones and fragments of pottery: below and around lay great squared blocks of good workmanship, which seem to have formed the *peribolos* of the ancient Temple of Artemis Orthia. The discoverer at once sent word to the Minister of Public Instruction, and requested permission to excavate, and this has been received.—SPYR. P. LAMBROS, in *Athenæum*, June 23.

**MANTINEIA.**—The French School have discovered at Mantinea a semi-circular building of the Roman period, 38 meters in diameter. Near this building are remains of large double stoai, which probably belonged to the gymnasium. They have found 85 bronze Roman coins and 83 *tesserae* of terracotta, small discs which probably served as tickets for entrance to the theatre. Each ticket is inscribed with a name. Several votive inscriptions have been found, and one honorary decree in which, besides the *βουλή*, the *σύνεδροι* are mentioned.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, April, May; *Athenæum*, June 9.

**Early Stele.**—In July 1887, a stele was found near the S. wall of the *skênê*. It is of granular white marble, broken at left side and top, and measures at present 1.48 met. in height. It is entirely filled with the relief of a life-size youthful figure, standing and robed in the sleeveless double chiton like that of the girls on the Parthenon frieze and the Caryatides of the Erechtheion. The figure is turned  $\frac{3}{4}$  to the right and holds in her left hand a curious attribute which seems to be a liver. The palm-tree on the left, a tree consecrated to Leto, who had a temple at Mantinea, would indicate that this was a votive stele to that goddess, with the figure of one of her priestesses. The style of the relief is early, broad, and carefully realistic, though rather heavy. It is not archaic, but probably is a local Dorian work of the close of the fifth century B. C.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1888, May–Nov., pp. 376–80.

**MYKENAI.**—*Prehistoric tombs.*—M. TSOUNTAS has excavated fifteen tombs of the Mykenaian period, twelve to the north and three to the west of the

ancient city: one of these, of domical shape, had been violated *ab antiquo*; the others resemble the tombs cut in the rock at Nauplia. The discoveries consist of objects in gold and glass-paste, also some carved ivories, a considerable number of engraved stones (gems) of the Islands, and two very simple bronze fibulae, the first discovered at Mykenai.

Dr. Schuchardt read two important papers on the royal tombs of Mykenai before the Archæological Society of Berlin at its meetings in March and May. He concludes (1) that the fragments of vases in the tombs are not of the same period as the fragments *aus dem Schutt*, as thought by MM. Furtwängler and Loeschcke; (2) that the wall-paintings in the palace are of the same style as the contents of the tombs, so there can be no question of Karian importations, but everything is of Achaian art. He explains how at this early period there were no temples, but chapels in the centre of the royal palaces, thus explaining Odyssey η. 79.—*Revue Arch.*, 1888, pp. 372-3: cf. *Berl. phil. Woch.*, pp. 542, 703.

**PEIRÆIUS.**—*Ancient fortifications.*—In March 1887, the French School undertook excavations at the Peiræius on the site of the ancient walls of Eëtioneia, of which an account was given in the *Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, XI, pp. 201 sqq., cf. pp. 129-44 (summed in *JOURNAL*, III, pp. 213, 215). Work was soon interrupted: it was taken up and finished in January of this year, and the results are very completely stated by M. H. Lechat in the May-Nov. number of the *Bull. Corr. Hellén.* (cf. *JOURNAL*, IV, pp. 57, 98). The Aphrodision of Themistokles was not found, as was hoped. The fortress of Eëtioneia was composed, roughly speaking, of two walls intersecting at right angles. In order to strengthen the wall, the angle was made less sharp by a second angle, which, however, was protected on the north by a circular tower, near which is a second, an entrance being between them. These towers were quite solid, and penetrated the wall they protected to about a quarter of their circumference: they were joined to the wall by a staircase. A third and larger (square) tower, probably an addition, was placed on the N. W. side. These fortifications are interesting for the study of the siege and defense tactics of the Greeks. The date of the building is shown by two inscriptions to be 394 to 391 B. C.

*Recent finds.*—In the excavations made in consequence of the discovery of the torso of Æsculapius, near the Tsocha Theatre have been found the fragment of an akroterion ornamented with a group of serpents, and another of a votive relief bearing an inscription; also a piece of mosaic pavement and a door-plinth, both Byzantine.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 8.

**TANAGRA.**—Excavations at Tanagra are described, in detail, in the *Ἀρχ. Δελτίον* (March-May). In March were found numerous vases and terracottas, besides nine simple sepulchral inscriptions. In April many graves were opened, in which were vases and terracottas, many of them of archaic

style. In May the objects found were vases, terracottas, and bronze needles, besides five sepulchral inscriptions of which two are fragmentary.

**THEBES**—Excavations at the temple of the Kabeiroi, near Thebes, were resumed by the German Institute March 30 and closed April 9. The foundations of the temple were completely uncovered. Some small bronze and terracotta figures of animals and fragments of vases were found: besides these, a headless marble statue (height 1.40 met.) of Roman workmanship and a pedestal with an honorary decree.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, April.

## KRETE.

**CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF HERAKLEIA.**—The *Syllogos* of Herakleia has published a volume which contains an account of the excavations at the grottoes of Eileithyia and at Lasithios, an account of the antiquities added during the year, and a complete catalogue of the museum. Among the objects, the following are noticed by M. Reinach (*Rev. arch.*, p. 379): Nos. 33, a helmeted head of Athena from Knossos; 38, a statuette of Hygieia; 57–60, busts of Germanicus, Agrippina, Tiberius and Caligula; 64, Hermes (publ. *Museo Italiano*, 1887) from Gortyn; 65, archaic female head with traces of color, from Phaistos; 21–35, vases in the geometric style; 116, colored male terracotta head; 119, fifty statuettes of oxen. Among metal objects are: a gold Nike found in a tomb at Knossos; a gold statuette of Eros; eight bronze hatchets; jewelry in gold and bronze from Phaistos; a bronze statuette of a warrior from the cave of Amarios.

**KNOSSOS.**—In a vineyard belonging to the ground of a Mohammedan mosque less than two miles distant from Herakleion has been discovered a great piece of poros stone containing a funeral inscription of ten lines, relating to one Thrasymachos, the son of Leontios, who fell in a cavalry engagement about which nothing definite is known. This Thrasymachos, to judge by the look of the lettering of the inscription, belonged to the second century B. C. In the ten verses of the metrical inscription occurs the new epithet *μεγαύχηνος*; still more interesting are two novel proper names, *Ἑρταιών* and *Ἐδαίον*. *Ἑρταιοί* appears to be an ethnic name in Krete which will have to be identified hereafter; but the genitive *Ἐδαίον*, which is accompanied by the epithet *ἡγεμόντος*, applies to a mountain with the nominative *Ἐδαυον* or *Ἐδαίον*.—*Athenæum*, June 2.

## ITALY.

### PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

**ANZIO=ANTIUM.**—*Roman baths.*—In 1826, some excavations undertaken in the grounds of the present Villa Adele proved the existence of baths. Recent digging has uncovered a great part of the ruins. Behind the calida-

rium were found two large and fine marble busts with shoulders cut like hermae. One is of a middle-aged bearded man with short curly hair, and symmetrical, serious face—a good copy of the second century in excellent preservation. The second represents, perhaps, Ariadne, with abundant hair bound by a fillet and falling over her shoulders, four long locks being brought over her breast: it is a beautiful work of art, but an imitation.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 234–35.

**BERTINORO** (prov. of Forlì).—*Pre-Roman tomb*.—Objects found in a tomb here, though not very numerous, are interesting for the mixture of Italic and Gallic elements.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1888, Nos. 3–4.

**BOLOGNA** (and its neighborhood).—In Bologna, near *Porta d'Azeglio*, was found a Roman pavement, together with many architectural fragments: near Crespellano, a *terramara* has yielded a number of interesting objects: at *Ripe della Ghedarina*, near Imola, were found a large number of flints and rude stone utensils, besides fragments of vases like those found at Castellaccio; and it is probable that there exists here a prehistoric station or *terramara* similar to that in the latter locality.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 174–78.

*Excavations in the caves of Farneto*.—Sig. Francesco Orsoni has again taken up, during the current year, the excavations in the caves of *Farneto*, where fruitful palethnological researches were made some years ago (*cf.* BRIZIO, *La grotta del Farnè*, 1882). These new systematic excavations are very important for the solution of the problem as to whether or no we are to consider as one and the same people the neolithic inhabitants of the caves and *fondi di capanne* and the family which during the bronze age formed the *terremare* in the valley of the Po. It is reported that this question is settled in the affirmative by these excavations.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1888, Nos. 5–6.

*Inscriptions*.—Near the Castel San Pietro, have been found two stones with identical inscriptions, saying that the bridge over the Silarus was built by the Emperor Nerva.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 8.

**CITTÀ DELLA PIEVE**.—*Etruscan polychromic urn*.—Professor Milani publishes in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1888, p. 219) an interesting paper (with a phototype) on an urn of alabaster which, though found about fifteen years ago, and in the Taccini collection, and mentioned by Dennis (*Cities and Cem.*, p. 376), has never been reproduced or adequately studied. It has been recently added to the Etruscan Museum in Firenze. The top of the urn is modelled like a mattress: on it reclines the husband leaning on a double pillow, the lower part of whose body is covered with a pallium bordered with a Greek mæander in red. He holds a patera in his right hand, and rests his left on the shoulder of his wife: the head, neck, and broad chest are carefully treated—the head being of a separate piece: the hair and eyes are painted black. The wife is seated, dressed in a chiton and an



ampechonon which covers her from head to foot: a gold necklace, found on the spot, adorned her neck. Both figures are strongly individual, and the strong and broad type of the man is especially characteristic. The coloring is in fresco applied directly to the alabaster, and not in tempera, like the famous sarcophagus of the Amazons. Its style accords with that of the painted tombs of Chiusi of the v and iv centuries B. C. The evident influence of Greek art, the modelling, and the drapery point to the middle of the v cent. as the real date of this important work, and, in Professor Milani's opinion, it is the oldest of the monuments of Chiusi, which he arranges chronologically as follows: (1) v-cent. urn of Città della Pieve; (2) v-iv-cent. urn of St. Petersburg; (3) iii-cent. cover of urn in Perugia; (4) iii-ii-cent. sarcophagus of *Larthia Seianti* in Firenze; (5) ii-cent. sarcophagus of *Larthia Thanunia Tlesnasa* at the British Museum.

**CORNETO=TARQUINII.**—Professor Helbig has reported the discovery of three interesting tombs at the place called *Villa Tarantola*, within the necropolis of Tarquinii. All have this peculiarity, that only the beginning of the vault is cut in the native rock, the top being covered with a large stone slab. After describing the objects of personal decoration in one of these tombs (cinerary urn, vases, etc.), Prof. H. goes on to remark: "This corridor-tomb is, without doubt, the most ancient of any yet discovered concerning which we have accurate information. Its contents, in fact, offer numerous points of contact with those of the earlier 'trench-tombs,' and in some cases even with those of the 'well-tombs.' To prove the first fact it is sufficient to institute a comparison with the 'tomb of the warrior,' which is the richest trench-tomb yet discovered. Both tombs have the fibula with bone-disks; the spiral *πρόκης*; the glass *vaghi*; the enamel scarab (Egyptian); and the flask of beaten bronze. On the other hand, this corridor-tomb is related to the well-tombs through the cinerary urn with double cone, and the flask and painted cup, which two latter types are now proved not to be confined to the well- and trench-tombs but also to the corridor-tombs." These correspondences add a new proof (in the opinion of Prof. H.) to the opinion that the necropolis of Tarquinii represents a continuous development from the earliest to the latest form of the tomb, and that the well-tombs should not be attributed to a different population from that to which we owe the later tombs. It is also interesting that in a corridor-tomb a cremated body should be found by the side of a buried body.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 180–84.

**CUMÆ.**—*New Excavations.*—The excavations during this season have not produced nearly as important results as those chronicled in 1884 and 1885. Forty-one tombs of tufa were visited, also two of tiles, and one sepulchral chamber. The objects found in them were of minor importance, only a single figured vase having been found. There were some fifteen mirrors, a few fine glass *alabastra*, and well-preserved terracotta vases.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 196–97.

**ESTE.**—*Antiquities discovered in the Fondo Baratela.* II. *Figured Antiquities.*—In continuation of the notice on p. 209 of the JOURNAL, the second part of Professor Ghirardini's memoir will be here analyzed. It treats of the *figured antiquities* divided into two classes—bronze statuettes and figured plaques. The art of both classes, with the exception of a few Graeco-Roman objects, is both rude and barbarous, and apparently Gallic in character.

1. *Statuettes*: the statuettes may be divided into four main classes; (a) nude male, (b) draped male, and (c) equestrian male, statuettes; (d) female statuettes. A fifth class includes the *ex-votos*, consisting of isolated members. In the statuettes there are examples in which there is but a rude attempt at the imitation of the human figure; while in others a certain progress is evident, and features, like the ears, are attempted. Among the draped male figures, those of warriors are the most interesting, and, in several, the details of the accoutrements are suggestive and corroborative of the Gallic character of these works. The most notable fact regarding the female statuettes is that their heads are always heavily veiled: this is, in fact, a distinctive mark of the sex, there being but little in the shape of the body to distinguish the women from the men. Among the Graeco-Roman statuettes, which differ completely in technique and style, are several of Minerva, two of bronze and two of silver.

2. *Figured plaques*: all these are of bronze, excepting a few of silver and one of gold. They are all worked with the hammer, and belong to the class called *σφυρέλατα*. They are, however, executed according to different technical processes. (a) Some are in *repoussé* work by *opus malleatum* (*ἐκκρούειν*); this is the more common process, by which the thin plates are placed on a pliable surface and the design is made by hammering a blunt instrument into their surface: by this process is obtained the geometric decoration of the bronze vases, helmets, shields, belts, and other objects belonging to the primitive Italic necropoli of the Villanova and Este types. In these Este plaques, the outlines of the figures are made more definite in certain cases by the addition of incised lines. (b) The second process is that of *intaglio* or *caelatura* or *toreutics*, as early and general as the former. Though generally used in solid objects of cast bronze, it is also applied to plaques, usually in a secondary manner. (c) Stamping was also in use, by which some plaques were impressed with figures in relief. (d) Open work, or *opus interrasile*: the figures executed by this process are worked up in detail by lines or points. The style of many of these plaques seems earlier than that of the statuettes. The figures on them are generally processions of warriors, either on foot or on horseback, carrying lance and Argolic shield, with their heads helmeted. In some cases we are reminded of similar figures on the *situlae* of North Italy. Female figures are quite frequent. Professor Ghirardini divided the plaques according to two systems: first that of sex; second that of technique.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 71–127.

**III. Ornaments and Utensils.**—These numerous objects are of especial value as not only helping to date the entire collection, but as giving an insight into the manners and customs of the people. Professor Ghirardini divides them chronologically into three main groups, as they contain objects of an *early period*, i. e., the second and third of the periods given by Professor Prosdocimi to the necropoli of Este; or objects of an intermediary age, that called by Prosdocimi the *fourth period*; or, finally, objects of the *Roman period*. In the *first* group are found: (a) *bronzes*—including fibulae, only one of which is of the early period; batons; pendants; hair-pins; pins; armlets and rings: (b) *terracottas*—including Greek and native pottery and small objects. The *second* group contains among its bronzes many interesting fibulae, especially of the *La Tène* variety, which add several new shapes to those already known. To the *third* or Roman group belong especially a large series of terracottas.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 147–73.

**IV. Coins.**—Among the coins, of the VI–VIII cent. of Roma, are: (1) silver coins of the Massalia type with the inscr.  $\text{MA}\Sigma\text{A}$  with the head of Diana and the lion—most of them being barbarous imitations in which sometimes a North-Etruscan inscription replaces the Greek; (2) Roman *Vittoriati* coins with Jupiter and the head of Victory with ROMA; (3) denarii, assi, and others of the late-Republican period; (4) bronze coins of Augustus with the names of triumvirs; (5) imperial coins of Augustus, Tiberius, etc., ending with Hadrian. The majority of the coins belong to the last three centuries B. c.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 204–14.

**NEMI.**—*Temple of Diana.*—The excavations at this temple were renewed during the past season and led to the discovery of three *cellae*, beside that uncovered in 1885–87. These are far less rich, architecturally, and had been despoiled of their decoration. A few inscriptions, marble sculptures, terracottas, and coins came to light.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 193–94.

**MILANO.**—*Prehistoric antiquities at Cascina Ranza.*—Outside of the Porta Ticinese, at Milano, at the *Cascina Ranza*, a group of bronze antiquities belonging to the bronze age came to light in a clay bed. Among those examined and described by Professor Castilfranco are, a sword, two large poniards with triangular blades, lance-heads, axe-heads, etc.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1888, Nos. 5–6.

**OSTIA.**—*Excavations renewed.*—The excavations have been taken up again, in the zone between the square of the theatre and the so-called temple of Matidia. Up to the present, two groups of buildings have been recognized, the first of which belongs to baths, the second appeared to Professor Lanciani to be the *Statio Vigilum* or an *insula* or a *domus*, rented by the City Prefecture, in order to lodge the detachment of *vigili* on service in Ostia and Porto, furnished by the fourth cohort. The excavations promise to yield rich scientific and artistic results, as the site has not been

disturbed for the last four centuries and the buildings do not belong to the category of granaries.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 233–34.

**PALERMO.**—*Gift to the Museum.*—The princess of Torrearsa, who owned the large and valuable collection of ancient vases formed by the well-known writer and archæologist, the duke of Serradifalco, has donated it to the Museum of Palermo.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 21.

**POZZUOLI.**—*Inscriptions.*—Three marble bases with important inscriptions have come to light. The second is an honorary inscription to C. Aelius Quirinus Domitianus Gaurus. The second is as follows: L · AVRELIO · AVG · LIB · | PYLADI · | PANTOMIMO · TEMPORIS · SVI · PRIMO · | HIERONICAE CORONATO · IIII · PATRONO | PARASITORVM · APOLLINIS SACERDOTI | SYNHODI · HONORATO PVTEOLIS · D · D | ORNAMENTIS · DECVRIONALIB · ET · | DVVMVIRALIB AVGVRI · OB · AMOREM | ERGA PATRIAM · ET EXIMIAM · LIBERA | LITATEM · IN · EDENDO MVNER · GLADI | atorvm · venatione · passiva · ex · in | dulgencia · sacratissimi · princip · | COMMODI · PII · FELICIS · AVG · | CENTVRIA · CORNELIA. This base was, then, dedicated to the pantomime *Pylades*, fifth in the series of actors of that name, who, together with the other pantomime *L. Aurelius Apolaustus*, flourished under M. Aurelius Antoninus and L. Aurelius Verus. The inscription shows that he lived into the reign of Commodus.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 236–37; MOMMSEN in *Bull. Istituto arch. germ.*, 1888, 1.

**RIPATRANSONE** (near) (Marche).—*Find of prehistoric bronze poniards.*—Two lots of large bronze poniards with triangular blades had previously been found in Italy—one in the province of Parma, the other in that of Teramo. A third and larger series has just been found in the *contrada* called *Castellano*, near Ripatransone in the province of Ascoli Piceno. There were twenty-five poniards of two different types: they belong, according to Pigorini, to the bronze age.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1888, Nos. 5–6.


**ROMA.**—*Discovery of a sacellum compitalis.*—On the cross-road at the meeting of the streets *San Martino ai Monti* and *Giovanni Lanza*, was unearthed a *sacellum compitalis* [small open-air chapel established at the cross-roads to the *Lares Compitales*] of the ancient Esquiline region. The monument, still almost entirely preserved, rises on a public area which retains its ancient pavement. It is composed of a large altar of travertine, before which is a wide *suggestum* or platform built of large rectangular masses of tufa. In the Augustan age it was covered with slabs of marble, and, while the earlier part was religiously preserved, between it and the altar a marble base was added on which a statue of Mercury was dedicated, as is shown by an inscription dated 744 U. C. = 10 B. C. Near this sanctuary rose the ancient temple of Juno Lucina, hence it is probable that it is on the site of a shrine of the Argives. Not far off were fragments of columns, friezes, and large marble cornices. A second inscription is a determination of the public area by Augustus.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 224–25.

*Archaic tombs.*—Near the church of San Martino and on the piazza Vittorio Emanuele, have been opened a number of early tombs, or tufa coffins, which belong to the immense archaic necropolis of this region: all of them had been previously rifled. They contained the usual variety of objects: a vase of *bucchero laziale* with large body; fibulae; vases with graffiti; two feet of a bronze tripod; *etc.* One of these stone coffins must have had a rich and varied content, as there were many fragments of terracotta vases, some plain, others with colored decoration; pieces of *bucchero laziale*; handles of vases, ending in panther-heads; fragments of bronze objects; two small spirals of gold wire; four glass scarabs with Egyptian hieroglyphs.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 534–35; 1888, pp. 59, 132.

*SCULPTURES.*—*Archaic Greek Bronzes on the Via Portuense.*—A most unusual discovery is reported by Professor Helbig in the *Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 229–32. He says: “In December of the past year, the market of Roma was literally inundated with cast-bronze archaic figurines representing standing youthful male figures of a type similar to that of the so-called Apollo of Tenea.” Investigations showed that over a hundred had been found by some workmen outside of the Porta Portese. “The figurines, whose height varies from 7 to 8 centim., may be divided into two classes. The example of one class reproduces the archaic Greek type purely and without any addition:” their execution, though not detailed, expresses the main forms with the precision and energy characteristic of archaic Greek art of the VI cent., and must be the product of a Greek bronze-founder of that period. The type of the second class is in general the same, except that the heads of the figures are covered with a hemispherical cap; but the forms lack the precision of the former class, are soft and inaccurate: the explanation is that the former are imported works, the latter are imitations by Latin artists.

These figures are doubtless votive, and are not representations of any divinity. Professor Helbig considers that the cap placed on the figures of the second class is decisive of their votive character, for he sees in it the *pileus libertatis*, the sign of a free citizen, and that these statuettes were dedicated by Roman citizens. The figurines without *pileus* represent an early stage when the Romans were obliged to dedicate as symbolic portraits imported works; those with the *pileus* represent the later stage of home manufacture. Two ancient sanctuaries are known outside the Porta Portuensis, the *lucus Deae Diae* and the *fanum Fortis Fortunae*, and Helbig conjectures that they belonged to the former and were votive portraits of the Arval brothers.

*High-relief of the Republican period.*—In prolonging the Via Cavour, was found a slab of travertine bearing in the centre, in high relief, the bust of an old man, holding in his left hand a sheaf of wheat, and in his

right an indistinguishable object (basket or fruit?). Underneath is his name in letters of the Republican period: M·CAESENNI·SEX·F .

*Statues in the Suburra.*—In cutting the Via Cavour through the old Suburra, the following sculptures were found, near the church of S. Maria dei Monti: upper part of statue of Jupiter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  life-size; statue of Aesculapius, of the type known by good replicas in Napoli (Clarac, No. 1161), in the Torlonia Museum (Visconti, No. 94), and in the *Braccio Nuovo* of the Vatican (Clarac, No. 1159); two good statues of Mercury, both headless; a good statue of Bacchus; a sleeping winged Cupid, life-size, lying on his chlamys spread on a rock, and resting his head on his left arm; this example is the most-perfect known replica of the subject. These statues are all a little under life-size, unless otherwise specified.

*Via San Basilio.*—A headless statue was found here, representing, apparently, an Egyptian priest.

*Church of S. Bonosa.*—In demolishing the church was found a basrelief, in Greek style, of *Apollon Kitharoidos*, broken above. The figure is nude, with chlamys thrown over the left shoulder, and rests on the lyre which is placed on a pilaster.

*Vigna Palomba, outside Porta Pia.*—The following objects came to light: a life-size seated female figure, dressed in chiton and with a mantle falling over her left shoulder; the headdress is of the time of the Antonines: Hercules strangling the Nemean lion, a basrelief of the well-known type: a youthful athletic head, perhaps of Mercury: several antefixae of sarcophagi: two headless busts.—*Bull. d. Comm. Arch.*, 1888, May.

*The Tiber.*—In the bed of the Tiber, near the Marmorata, was found a statuette of a youthful Bacchus crowned with ivy, of delicate workmanship.—*Moniteur de Rome*, July 6.

*Sarcophagi.*—In the Vigna Vagnolini on the Via Appia have been found some sarcophagi belonging to the close of the second or the beginning of the third century A. D. On one are two scenes from the legend of Meleager.—*Bull. Istituto arch. germ.*, 1888, p. 97.

INSCRIPTIONS.—An inscription recently noticed in the pavement encircling the Church of San Vitale completes another found during the last century, now in the Vatican. It belongs to the group of inscriptions erected in their camps by the praetorians in honor of their national divinities. This one is to Aesculapius, was erected by Thracians, and is dated 241 A. D.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, 1888, April.

VANDALISM.—*The preservation of the Aelian bridge and the Mausoleum of Hadrian.*—The plans for the new embankments of the Tiber involved damage to the Aelian bridge (*Ponte Sant' Angelo*) and the Mausoleum of Hadrian. The Archæological Commission is making a special effort to avert this piece of vandalism. Lanciani remarks: "As there have already

been destroyed during the last few years, either in their entirety or what remained of them, four of the ancient bridges, the Vaticanus, the Cestius, the Aemilius and the Sublicius, and two others, the Valentinianus and the Fabricius, have been partly disfigured, the Archæological Commission does not feel that it can be taxed with over-zealousness if it insists on the absolute and perfect preservation of the only bridge that now remains." The Aelian bridge was finished in 134 A. D., and seems to have remained entire up to the catastrophe of 1450. It was restored under Nicholas V by Rossellino, decorated by Clement VII in 1527, and reduced to its present form by Bernini in 1668 under Clement IX. Through all this it has preserved its original grandiose aspect. In regard to the Mausoleum of Hadrian, it is feared that a part of the basement is to be broken away, to the grave peril of the entire construction.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, 1888, April.

*Palace in the Via del Consolato.*—A palace at No. 4 Via del Consolato, whose atrium was, according to tradition, designed by Raphael, has been destroyed after photographs of it had been taken.—*Ibid.*

*Church of Santa Bonosa.*—This little Trasteverine church has been pulled down. It was of very early foundation, as an inscription of the close of the fifth cent. mentions it as a *locus sanctus*. In its ruins were found many fragments of sculpture and inscriptions: among the latter, some are pagan, but the larger number are Christian.

"*Torre dei Cenci.*"—The xvi-century building on the corner of the Via della Stufa and the Via della Mortella, commonly called *la torre dei Cenci*, has been demolished.—*Ibid.*, May, June.

**SORRENTO.**—*Prehistoric objects in the Grotta Nicolucci.*—In this grotto, near Sorrento, the ground was found to be full of fragments of terracotta vases, of which only five were entire. Almost all are hand-made, though some are turned. The decoration is either scratched (*graffito*) or in relief, the latter consisting of lines, sometimes simple sometimes double, variously combined and of various shapes; while in the former the lines are straight and combined into squares, mæanders, etc. A great quantity of worked stones and bones were also found. The presence of a single bronze object would remove the find from the stone to the first metal age.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1888, Nos. 5-6.

**SYBARIS** (territory of).—*Excavation of the necropolis of Torre Mordillo.*—The Ministry of Public Instruction, wishing to renew the excavations undertaken in 1879 and 1880 by Signor Cavallari in search of the ancient Sybaris, confided the task to Professor Viola. In November, the new attempts were carried on through the entire region called *Pattursi*, from the left bank of the Crati to the foot of the heights of Serra Pollinara, near where it joins the torrent *Coscile*, on the site described by Diodoros and Strabo. These researches were entirely without result. About twelve kilom.

to the west is a tableland called *Torre del Mordillo*. Here, on March 14, was discovered a *vast necropolis of purely Italic character*, in which 48 tombs were explored between March 14 and April 2.

Professor Pigorini makes the following remarks on this discovery. The necropolis is not Greek but Italic, and is closely related to the neighboring ones of Suessula and Piedimonte d'Alife. He starts with the statement that the Italic tribes made their first appearance in the valley of the Po, and slowly advanced southward progressing in the meantime in culture, arts, and industries, either by natural development, or the influence of other civilizations, and that to these stages different and successive archæological strata correspond. They practised cremation exclusively in the valley of the Po, and even after they passed the Apennines and reached Tarquinii and the Alban Hills: but cremation was superseded by inhumation at Roma before Servius and in all the necropoli to the south. In the tombs of *S. Martino ai Monti* and the early ones of Suessula and Piedimonte d'Alife, the skeleton lies in a pit surrounded and covered by pieces of tufa or *capPELLACCIO*: this is also the case here at *Torre del Mordillo*. The necropoli of Suessula and *S. Martino ai Monti* are dated in the second and third quarters of the VIII century B. C., and that near Sybaris must be later, as is shown by the character of the contents of the tombs. Professor Pigorini supports this opinion by arguments derived from the material, shape, and character of the swords, razors, *paalstabs* and hatchets, *fibulae*, and crockery, and from the prevalence of iron over bronze—a late characteristic. He considers the date of the necropolis to be within the fifty years preceding the fall of Sybaris (560–510). The poverty of the tombs indicates that they belonged to poor people.

From a study of Professor A. Pasqui's careful catalogue of the contents of the 48 tombs, the analogies appear to be to modified Villanova types, and to the necropoli of Vetulonia, Tarquinii and Terni. Professor Pigorini omits to signalize the interest of a small group in cast bronze, of which three examples were found: it consists of two nude male figures standing side by side, each with one arm around the other's neck and hanging over his shoulder, the other falling down by his side: though of very rude workmanship, this group—the only example of figured art in the entire necropolis—reminds at once of two well-known examples of archaic Greek sculpture, two groups of male figures in the same position, attributed to the early Boiotian School.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 239–68.

In a letter published in the *N. Y. Nation* of June 21, Mr. W. J. STILLMAN discusses these discoveries, as throwing "light on the pre-Etruscan civilization of the peninsula," and showing that this "was the cemetery of a race which had not yet felt the influence of the Hellenic civilization; and, as at best the site can only have been ten miles or so from Sybaris, it seems impossible



that it should not have been anterior to the arrival of the Greeks. I say seems so, for Pigorini, who is an eminent authority, holds that the remains are those of an Italic tribe which drifted down into contact with the Greeks after the advent of the latter; but, as he gives no reason for his opinion, and as the entire absence of traces of Greek art in the objects found is an excellent reason for the contrary, I consider his opinion outweighed by that of Fiorelli . . . Gamurrini . . . and Barnabei, all of whom hold no doubt as to the pre-Hellenic date of the material discovered in the necropolis of the Sybarite district. But the importance of the attribution of these objects will appear only when we learn that they are identical with the earliest art found in Vetulonia, Civita Castellana (the antique Falerii), and the most archaic tombs of Corneto (Tarquinia) as well as, in certain details, with the finds in the lacustrine deposits of the northern provinces of Italy. Especially the finding in all these named localities of the cinerary urns of the hut type, whose discovery on the top of the Alban mountain under two strata of volcanic deposits had long been considered the earliest evidence of Italian civilization, must be considered evidence of a common Italic civilization distinct from the Etruscan. The occurrence of these evidences of it in a district like that of the Basilicata, where the Etruscans never went, proves its independence of them, while its priority in development to the remains recognizable as Etruscan in locations like Falerii, Tarquinia, and Vetulonia proves its widespread existence prior to any distinctly Etruscan domination, and, I believe, prior to the Etruscan colonization.

“Great weight must be accorded to the opinion of Helbig, who maintains distinctly that all this early art is early Etruscan, and that the well-tombs which at Tarquinia disclose the hut-urns in perfection are but an earlier form of Etruscan burial—in other words, that early Etruscan and archaic Italic are identical. Helbig’s opinions are those of a profound student and master in this province, and must be met, if rejected, by grave objections. Fiorelli, however, finds them untenable, as do the Italian archæologists with whom I have personal acquaintance, and the Sybarite tombs are of the most serious importance in this controversy. Fiorelli maintains the existence of a primitive Italic civilization anterior to the Etruscan, and holds the community of these products of an archaic art from such widely separated localities as proof of it. Gamurrini goes further, and would identify it with the Pelasgic civilization to which so many traditions testify. And Castellani, in his discussion (informed by a most intimate technical knowledge of his art) of the early goldwork of Italy, shows that the most beautiful and characteristic art in this branch comes from places where there is no question that the Etruscans never had a footing.”

**TODD.**—We take pleasure in calling attention to the reversal, by the higher court, of the judgment against the excavator, here, published in vol.

III, p. 480. W. MERCER, in the *Academy* of June 9, says: "After the elapse of a year, the judgment has been reversed on appeal; and the tribunal, again sitting at Perugia, after a long discussion ending on May 26, has ordered the restitution to the finders of the whole of the objects seized, together with a remission of the fine, and payment of all expenses. The Italian Government, however, retains its usual right of purchase under the Pacca law, before the proprietors can dispose of their property to other buyers."

**VERONA.**—*Roman coins.*—An important numismatic discovery was made at Verona (Feb. 1887), not far from San Zeno. An amphora was found full of silver *denarii*, in great part fresh from the mint, belonging to the various emperors between Nero and Lucius Verus. Among them were two beautiful and perfectly fresh gold *denarii*, one of Faustina Senior with *Aeternitas* on the reverse, and the other of Antoninus Pius with the head of the youthful Marcus Aurelius on the reverse. The total number of coins exceeds 2800. Among the *inedita* are: one, each, of Sabina, Aelian, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus. The latest date is 168 A. D. for a coin of Marcus Aurelius, and this indicates the date of the hiding of this treasure to be probably c. 170.—*Rivista Ital. di Numismatica*, 1888, pp. 229–38.

**SICILY.**—**GELA.**—*Gold Jewelry.*—At Caposoprano (*Terranova di Sicilia*), where the necropolis of Gela is located, some tombs have been discovered, in one of which were found many objects in gold belonging to a female wardrobe, and including, (1) a necklace formed of cylinders, and having rosettes and a female head in the centre; (2) a long chain ending in two lion-heads; (3) a gold spiral with two heads; (4) ten gold button-covers (*brattae*) with a female figure seated on a large bird with outspread wings (*cf.* Camarina coin, POOLE, *Cat. of Gr. Coins, Sicily*, p. 37, n. 16, 17); (5) two rings, two earrings, and many tubes and gold grains: also, 82 coins, two of gold and the rest of bronze, almost all of Agathokles (317–289 B. C.). This date agrees with the artistic quality of the jewelry, which recalls the gold-work of Pantikapaion, and the best of the ornaments found in Etruscan tombs of the third cent. B. C. (*cf.* *Mus. Greg.*, t. CXVI, sq.).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 200–1.

**GIRGENTI=AGRIGENTUM=AKRAGAS.**—In the harbor of Girgenti, a dredge-boat recently came across a very rich find of ancient coins and antiquities, including a quantity of plate and numerous Greek statuettes.—*Drake's Magazine in Amer. Architect.*, Aug. 4.

#### CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

**MANTOVA.**—*The Medallist "l'Antico."*—The medallist Pier Jacopo Alari-Bonacolsi, called *l'Antico*, who flourished at the court of Mantova at the close of the xv cent., is made better known by a paper published by U.

Rossi in the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, 1888, No. 2. Born c. 1460, in 1499 he had been some time married and had a family. His earliest and best-known works, the medals of Gian Francesco Gonzaga and Antonia del Balzo, his wife, are attributed to c. 1480. A number of documents that throw light upon his life are published. His early work was at Bozzolo. He went to Mantova in 1496, but did not remain there long. From Bozzolo he removed with the Court to Gazzuolo. It is interesting to note that many of his works were bronze statues and reliefs exactly imitated from the antique. He also worked in marble. He was esteemed a good connoisseur of antiques, and was employed to restore works of ancient sculpture. After a quiet life at Gazzuolo he died in 1528.

ROMA.—*Early Portraits of SS. Peter and Paul.*—The *Cronachetta mensile di Archæologia* publishes a series of notices on the discoveries of Christian archæology in Rome, especially in the Catacombs of Sant' Agnese. Of especial interest is a metal plate on which are the busts of the apostles Peter and Paul, represented according to the traditional type of the first centuries: St. Peter with short curly hair and short beard; St. Paul with a more strongly-marked face, bald head and long beard.

Just above Sant' Agnese, has been found the fragment of a sepulchral inscription of the fourth century, belonging to the family of the Flavii. This is interesting as confirming the opinion that the church of Santa Costanza served as a mausoleum to the imperial Flavian family.—*Moniteur de Rome*, July 8.

## SPAIN.

SEVILLA.—*Accident to the Cathedral.*—August 2, one of the piers of the cathedral gave way, causing a portion of the roof of the nave to fall, destroying the organ and doing other damage to the cathedral. It is said that not less than \$500,000 will be needed for the repairs; part of which sum will be raised by a national subscription.—*Amer. Architect*, Aug. 18.

## FRANCE.

CONGRESSES.—The *Congrès Archéologique de France* has just held its fifty-fifth congress (June 12–20) under the auspices of the *Société Française d'Archéologie*. It was held at Dax and at Bayonne, and included an excursion to San-Sebastian, Tolosa and Pamplona. As usual, the program of the meetings was devoted to a study of the region visited, that is, the departments of the Landes and Lower Pyrenees: it included, a general review of previous work done in this field; an account of its prehistoric monuments of the peoples who inhabited the country before the Romans; of the Iberians; the Boii; the Gauls and their remains; the Romans and their remains; the

local divinities and the monuments concerning them; the early-Christian, Merovingian and Visigothic monuments; the Mediæval monuments of religious architecture; the châteaux; the industrial arts; the hospitals; tombs; coins and medals; manners, customs and traditions.

During the summer the several annual congresses met in Paris.

*The Congress of the Sociétés des Beaux-Arts* was composed of more than 300 societies, who sent delegates to its meetings held May 22–25.

THE PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.—I. *Congress*.—At its first sitting, held July 23, the committee of organization of the International Congress for the protection of works of art and of monuments appointed, as president, M. CHARLES GARNIER; as vice-presidents, MM. BOESWILLWALD, inspector of historic monuments, and VITU, vice-president of the Society of the “Amis des Monuments;” as secretary, M. CHARLES NORMAND, director of the review *L’Ami des monuments*.

II. *Regulations*.—A law of March 30, 1887, gave to the State the necessary powers for the preservation of ancient monuments belonging to the communes, to public institutions and to private individuals. The Council of State has lately elaborated the regulation of public administration which determines the details of its application. The classification of the monuments is to be made by decree of the ministry of Fine Arts, on the advice of the commission of historic monuments, at the request or with the permission of the owner, and within a limit of six months: while awaiting this decision, the monuments concerning which a proposal is made cannot be destroyed or restored without the consent of the minister, except after a space of three months had elapsed from the date of the notification to the proprietor. The classification of a piece of property does not necessarily imply the participation of the State in any work of restoration or conservation, but all projects concerning such work must be communicated to it. These dispositions relate to monuments having a national, historical, or artistic importance. A simple decree will regulate the composition of the commission of historic monuments and the mode of nomination of its members.—*Cour. de l’Art*, 1888, No. 33.

GALLO-ROMAN FIGURINES WITH INSCRIPTIONS.—A figurine of Venus found at Fégréac bears the inscription *Rextugenos Sullias avvot*: similar figurines were found at Caudebec, Angers, and other places (*cf. Revue Arch.*, 1888, I, p. 145). M. de Villefosse considers the word *avvot* or *avot* to be the Gallic equivalent of *fecit*.—*Bull. Mon.*, March–April, 1888, p. 212.

BÉZIERS.—*Christian sarcophagus*.—Near Béziers, in the foundations of an ancient ruined chapel, has been found part of a Christian sarcophagus with bas-reliefs representing Christ before Pilate, and two miracles: an *orante* was placed in the centre. The work is of the fourth century, and probably of the school of Arles.—*Bull. Istituto arch. germ.*, 1888, p. 93.

**LOUDUN.**—*Discovery of an early painting.*—M. PALUSTRE has discovered and cleaned, in the *Église du Martroy*, at Loudun, an early painting on wood, representing the Virgin, considered to be one of the most admirable works of French painting of the xv century. It is thought to have belonged to the collection of King René and to be due to the brush of Nicholas Froment. M. Palustre is soon to publish it in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 33; *L'Ami des Monuments*, 1888, No. 7, pp. 147-48; *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1888, p. 404.

**LUCON** (Vendée).—*Ruins of a Church.*—The ruins of a very early church, Saint-Mathurin, have been unearthed. Among the objects found are three statues, coins, tombstones and architectural fragments.—*L'Ami des monuments*, 1888, No. 6.

**NARBONNE.**—*Lex concilii Narbonensis.*—M. MISPOULET, at the *Académie des Inscriptions* (May 4), read a study on the bronze tablet recently discovered at Narbonne (p. 215). He thus sums up the conclusions resulting from his work. 1. The text inscribed on this tablet is a *lex publica*; it is a *lex data*, that is, emanating from the emperor without the aid of the comitia; it is the *lex concilii provinciae Narbonensis*. 2. The functions and the attributions of the *flamen provinciae* were modelled on those of the *flamen dialis* of Rome. 3. The prerogatives accorded to the flamen on leaving office belonged to him by full right, without special nomination or delegation: among these prerogatives figures a right the mention of which is here met with for the first time, the *jus signandi*.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 20.

**PARIS.**—*Discovery of a Gothic monastic church.*—In digging for the foundations of a house on the corner of the Boul. St. Germain and the Rue des Bernardins, there were found the remains of an early church that was attached to the convent of Bernardine monks. There are some Gothic windows of great elegance and the lower part of some columns (or piers).—*Cour de l'Art*, 1888, No. 33.

**SITTINGS OF THE ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS.**—The following are summaries of some of the papers recently read before the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* (sittings of July 13 and Aug. 3).—M. ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE sought to prove that in Ireland, at a time intermediate between the archaic period (when the price of sales was in female slaves and in cattle) and the time of the introduction of coined money, certain objects of jewelry, like bracelets, made of an exact weight, were used as a money value. This view he supported from an Irish ms. of the ix cent. which contains the record of a sale, and also from a massive gold bracelet weighing 1,000 gold frs. in the Museum of St. Germain.—M. BAILLET spoke on the Ethiopian people called the Blemyes (Βλέμυες), on the borders of Upper Egypt from which there have come to the Musée of Bûlâq a number of

documents relating to them. These documents are drawn up in Greek, and seem to belong to the VI cent. A. D. The main facts disclosed by them are the survival of the Blemyea monarchy beyond the time when it was thought to have disappeared, the diffusion of Greek influence by these Ethiopians, and their conversion to Christianity.—M. TH. REINACH treated of *Athenian numismatics* with respect to the names of the *strategoï* read on coins. He sought to prove that the name of magistrates inscribed on the new style Athenian coins of the last centuries B. C., do not designate either archons or mint-officers, but the first two Strategoi of the Republic, its real heads at that time.—M. D. LE ROULS has discovered two bulls of Pope Calixtus II (1143), thought to have been lost, which certify to the transmission of the primitive hospital of the Teutonic order to that of the Knights of St. John.—M. BRÉAL presented a study on the letters of some inscriptions dating from the VII cent. B. C. He believes that the transition from syllabic to alphabetic writing was not a sudden one, and that between these two conditions there must have existed a form regarding which no clear opinion has yet been formed. Thus, the letter H sometimes appears with the value of an *h* as in *Hερος*, sometimes with the value of an *η*. In very ancient inscriptions this letter must have corresponded to *hē*, and it is a mistake to think that the stone-cutter mistook *η* for *ε*.—M. BERGER presented a leaden roundel discovered in a Roman tomb in Africa, covered with various kinds of characters, some being Roman, and others very like Phœnician. It proves the use in Africa of maledictions after death, but the letters are so confused it is impossible to decipher them.—M. HOLLEAUX gave a translation of a Greek inscription found by him at Kibyra in Lydia. This inscription dates between 41 and 54 A. D., and states that Quintus Veranius was sent to Kibyra to oversee the works undertaken by order of the Emperor Claudius.—Paris *Temps*, July 17, Aug. 5.

LOUVRE.—*Susa Antiquities*.—The Salle Dieulafoy at the Louvre was opened on June 13 by the President of the Republic. The gallery contains the most valuable portions of the antiquities discovered at Susa by M. and Madame Dieulafoy. The brilliantly colored pictures of the Guard of Darius and the frieze of lions from the royal palace at Susa, unparalleled examples of painting in enamel, are adequately displayed on the walls of the gallery, where the vitrines are filled with antique bronzes, ceramics, cylinders, and precious objects of many kinds.—*Athenæum*, June 9.

*Cf.* description of the objects by HENRY WALLIS in the *Athenæum*, June 16, July 14; and JOURNAL, II, pp. 53–60, III, 87–93.

*Copy of the Diadoumenos of Polykleitos*.—M. RAVAISSON exhibited to the Acad. des Inscriptions (June 22) the cast of a beautiful marble head in the museum of the Louvre, which hitherto has wrongly been considered to be a Ptolemy. It is, in reality, he said, the finest known copy of the head of

the Diadoumenos of Polykleitos. A reproduction in marble of the torso of the same statue is also in the Louvre.—*Revue Critique*, 1888, No. 27.

**PONTFAVERGER** (Marne).—*Roman Treasure*.—A Roman amphora, weighing 45 kilog. and containing a treasure consisting of bronze coins and medals, has just been discovered here. The medals bear the effigies of Crispus, Probus, Licinius, Maximinus Hercules, and Constantinus I.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 37.

**PONTIVY** (near).—*Gallic Cemetery*.—M. Le Brigant, director and founder of the museum of Pontivy (Morbihan) has just discovered, on the road between that town and Persquen, a large Gallic cemetery containing over forty tombs.—*L'Ami des Mon.*, 1888, No. 7, p. 146.

**RIEUX**.—*A Gallo-Roman Temple*.—The *Société Polymathique* of the Morbihan has discovered at Rieux, between Vannes and Redon, a most curious Gallo-Roman temple. The cella has been already uncovered and a cemented area enclosed by a well-preserved wall brought to light.—M. Bonnèmère in *L'Ami des Mon.*, 1888, No. 7, p. 146.

**SAINT-MAIXENT**.—Among recent discoveries, noted at length in the *Revue Poitevine*, are some mediaeval sarcophagi, sepulchral inscriptions, a denarius of Melle, etc.—*L'Ami des Mon.*, 1888, No. 7, p. 147.

**TAVAUX** (Jura).—*A Gallic Stele*.—In a paper published in the *Bulletin Monumental* (March-Apr., 1888), M. Thédenat describes an interesting calcareous stele lately found at Tavaux. It represents a woman seen front-face; below is the inscription *D. M. Senobena*. The figure holds in her right hand a cup, while a *mappula* hangs over her left. With the exception of a painting of the v cent. in the catacombs of Syracuse, it is the earliest known representation of the *mappula*.

## SWITZERLAND.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM**.—The decision to erect a "National Museum of Switzerland" is likely to call forth a lively competition among several of the principal Swiss towns. Bâle has offered for a site its Franciscan church, and is ready to contribute its collection of mediaeval antiquities. The towns of Berne and Lucerne are also expected to make offers, and a movement to the same effect has just sprung up at Zurich.—*Athenæum*, June 9.

## BELGIUM.

**BRUSSELS**.—*Retrospective Exhibition*.—The Retrospective Exhibition, organized at Brussels by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works, was opened on June 7. It includes the following classes: Belgo-Frankish epoch; Frankish epoch; religious and civil metal and enamel work; jewels, watches and miniatures; medals; objects in copper, tin and

iron; arms and armor; objects in ivory; in marble, alabaster and carved woods; tapestries and embroideries; sacerdotal vestments and civil costumes; illuminated manuscripts; *etc.* Works in metal predominated, and never has there been such an exhibit of Christian metal-sculpture of the mediæval period, both in the branch of *dinanderie* (so called from the city of Dinand) and of *orfèvrerie*. A large number of important inedited works were exhibited.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1888, pp. 303–6.

## GERMANY.

**BERLIN.**—*International Congress of Americanists.*—We have received the circular and program of the seventh biennial session of the *Congrès international des Américanistes*, to be held in Berlin, October 2–5 (Secretary, Dr. Hellmann, Königgrätzer str. 120, Berlin, S.W.) under the presidency of Dr. Reiss. The last congress was held at Turin, in 1886. The first day of this year's congress will be devoted to the history of the discovery of the New World, to the history of pre-Columbian America, and to American geology; the second to Archæology; the third to Anthropology and Ethnology; and the fourth to Linguistics and Paleography. The questions enumerated under the section *Archæology* are as follows: (9) Can the architecture and the products of certain industries, especially the jade implements and pottery, of pre-Columbian America serve as a proof of a direct communication between the old and the new world?—(10) Antiquities of the state of Vera-Cruz (Mexico) (reporter, M. Strebel).—(11) Are the antiquities recently found at Costa Rica the products of a prehistoric people which no longer existed at the time of the conquest? (reporters, M. Polakowsky and M. Peralta).—(12) Religious and emblematic value of the different types of idols, statuettes, and figures which are found in the Peruvian tombs; classification of the *canopas* by types.—(13) The use of moulds in the manufacture of potteries in Mexico and Peru (reporter, M. Reiss).—(14) The manufacture and ornamentation of tissues in pre-Columbian America (reporter, M. Stübel).—(15) The classification by ages of the architectural monuments of Peru.—(16) The kitchen-midden (*sambaquis*) of Brazil (reporter, M. G. H. Müller).

The range of the subjects treated seems remarkably comprehensive and well-ordered. Any person who sends \$2.50 to the treasurer (Consul-General W. Schönlanck, Köpnickstr. 71, Berlin, S. O.) with a request, will be made a member, and all the publications of the congress will be sent him.

**KÖLN.**—*Restoration of St. Ursula.*—The restoration of the choir of the church of St. Ursula has led to some interesting discoveries, which are recorded in recent numbers of the *Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst*, 1888, Nos. 2, 3, ff.



## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**DALMATIA.**—*A buried city.*—An Austrian Pompeii has been unearthed near Zara, the capital of Dalmatia. They found thousands of coins, works of Greek and Roman sculpture; Byzantine architecture, amphitheatres, temples, catacombs, etc.—*Amer. Architect*, Sept. 29.

**DEUTSCH-ALTENBURG=CARNUNTUM.**—*A Roman Amphitheatre.*—Professor HAUSER, while engaged in superintending the excavation of the Roman station of Carnuntum, on the Danube, near Vienna, has discovered in a cornfield the site of an amphitheatre, which is apparently in a good state of preservation. It is proposed to completely uncover it.—*Academy*, Aug. 18; *Moniteur de Rome*, Aug. 12.

**ISTRIA.**—*Excavations.*—The *Società Istriana di archeologia e storia patria* has continued its exploration of the archaic necropoli of that region. The results during 1887 were not of much importance: however, some antiquities belonging to the first iron age were found in the necropoli of the *castellieri dei Pizzugghi*: some of the ossuaries were given to the Museum of Parenzo.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1888, Nos. 5-6.

## TURKEY.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**—*The Museum of Antiquities.*—The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes from *Constantinople*, March 30: "The great boxes containing the sarcophagi found at Sidon last year lie in the open air, closed to the eyes of visitors. Eight or nine months have passed since these treasures were brought to this city, and since the foundations were laid of the new hall intended to receive them: but the new hall has not risen above its foundations. Meantime, scholars are impatiently waiting for a sight of the marbles. Near the boxes from Sidon, on a pile of garden rubbish, is a sarcophagus newly brought from Macedonia, which is of fine marble and is very finely ornamented on its two faces."

## RUSSIA.

**SARATOF (near).**—*Ancient City.*—There have recently been discovered on the right bank of the Volga, in the environs of Saratof, over an extent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  versts in length and about one verst in width, vestiges of a large ancient city having all the indications of a superior culture (sculptured marbles, aqueducts, etc.).

**STAROGORODKI** (govt. of Tchernigof).—A peasant named Levotchko has discovered, at this village, a treasure valued at seventeen millions of rubles. The grounds of Levotchko are situated on the ancient property of Prince Ostersky. At the time of the invasion of the Tartars, the property of the

prince was devastated, and it was then that the treasure in question must have been buried: according to his own account, Levotchko has spent ten years in uncovering it. Besides a great quantity of precious objects and manuscripts, Levotchko says he has found ten barrels filled with very ancient fine-gold coins.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1888, No. 37.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.**—An order in council has just been issued prescribing that the following shall be deemed to be "ancient monuments" within the meaning of the Act of 1882: (1) The Nine Stones, Winterbourne Abbas, near Dorchester; (2) the Chambered Long Barrow, known as the Gray Mare and Colts, near Gorwell, in the county of Dorset; (3) the Stone Circle on Tenant Hill, Kingston Russell Farm, near Dorchester; (4) the Cup-marked Rock at Drumtroddan Farm, Mochrum; (5) the Three Standing Stones, Mochrum; (6) the Moat-hill of Druchttag, Mochrum; (7) the semicircular earthwork on the sea cliff, Barsalloch, Mochrum; and (8) the ancient Chapel at the Isle of Whithorn. The last five monuments are in the county of Wigtown.—*Academy*, June 2.

**ENGLAND.—CHRISTCHURCH.**—*Vandalism.*—It is reported that the town council of Christchurch, Hants, have resolved to pull down the remains of the Norman domestic buildings existing near the Castle-keep, and have obtained the permission of Lord Malmsbury and Sir George Meyrick for this "improvement" in order "to open up the view of the Minster." The ruin, now overgrown with ivy, is one of few examples remaining in this country of the domestic architecture of the period; and the beautiful round chimney may be called unique.—*Academy*, June 2.

**LITTLE CHESTER (Derby).**—A recent and somewhat extensive find of Romano-British pottery includes a noteworthy rim of a mortarium or mortar. Its color is the almost invariable dirty-cream of these culinary vessels, but the largely marked maker's name, *Vivius*, is colored in chocolate, painted before firing. No instance of a colored maker's mark has hitherto, we believe, been noted; at all events there is no instance among the mortaria and other large Roman vessels at the British Museum, or in the splendid collection of pottery of that period at York.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 22.

**LONDON.—BRITISH MUSEUM.**—*Fayûm Mummies.*—Mr. H. Martyn Kennard has presented to the British Museum two of the interesting mummies which were dug up in the Fayûm by Mr. Petrie (see pp. 337–38). The larger, that of Artemidoros, has a very fine painted portrait of the deceased wearing a garland, and is decorated with three scenes in gold upon a red ground and a gilt inscription Ἀρτεμίδωρος εὐψύχῃ. The smaller, that of a

child, is also exceedingly interesting.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 11 ; *Class. Review*, Oct. 1888.

*Catalogue of Engraved Gems*.—The trustees of the British Museum have published an illustrated catalogue of the engraved gems in the national collection, edited by Mr. A. S. Murray, keeper of the department of Greek and Roman antiquities.—*Academy*, Aug. 18.

NEW MUSEUM.—A Biblical Museum has recently been formed at the offices of the Sunday School Institute, in Serjeants' Inn, Fleet street, which is open, free to the public, every day. Among the principal contents are casts of Assyrian basreliefs in the British Museum, of the Rosetta and Moabite stones, and of the Siloam inscription ; models of ancient Jerusalem, of Herod's temple, and of ancient Athens ; a series of coins illustrating the history of the Jews ; antiquities from Babylonia and Egypt, including several presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund ; and, lastly, modern objects illustrating the ancient mode of life and the modern religious customs of the Jews. The honorary curator of the museum is the Rev. J. G. Kitchin, who will be glad to receive any help towards the collection either in money or in kind.—*Academy*, July 7.

OXFORD.—*Bodleian Library*.—The Homer papyrus recently discovered by Mr. Petrie at the Fayûm has been presented to the Bodleian Library by Mr. Jesse Haworth.—*Academy*, Sept. 8.

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## AMERICA.

### UNITED STATES.

ARIZONA.—*Ancient Cities*.—Mr. FRANK H. CUSHING has explored the wide valley or plain at the confluence of the Salt and Gila rivers in South-western Arizona. To-day railroads cross this valley, and much of it has been reclaimed, by irrigation, from the desert condition into which it relapsed when the ancient inhabitants disappeared : still a wide expanse of the plain, forty-five miles across, remains a desert. On this wide plain are many groups of mounds, in excavating which Mr. Cushing has discovered a number of ancient cities, to some of which he has given the names *Los Muertos*, *Los Hornos*, *Los Guanacas*, *Los Pueblitas*, *Los Acequias*, etc.

*Los Muertos*, "the city of the dead," has been traced for three or four miles, and forty or fifty huge structures or communal houses have been examined. These houses are 300 or 400 feet long and 200 feet wide, possibly larger. They were generally built of adobe bricks, sun-dried, without straw or admixture of cement of any kind. In some instances, Mr. Cushing thinks, they were four or five stories high ; but this can only be conjectured from the size of the mounds, the thickness of the walls, and

the quantity of the *débris*. Between forty and fifty of the large, or communal, houses were found in *Los Muertos*. In the centre was a structure larger than the others, which Mr. Cushing calls a temple. In this building (which was enclosed by a strong adobe wall), and in no other, were bodies found deposited in an upper story. Here there were four or five adobe sarcophagi, two of which were placed nearer the centre of the building than the others, were more conspicuous, and contained what appeared from the skeletons to be the remains of men of advanced age: extra decorations were found on these two sarcophagi. It is supposed that this was the home of the chief ruler of the tribe, the priest, or some one of exceptional note. Other structures of a peculiar character were discovered. They were circular, and in the centre of each was a fire-place. One of these was found in each city. Mr. Cushing thought that this round structure was a temple, perhaps, of the sun, as nothing was found in them but the fireplace and some pottery. The one most carefully excavated was about 50 feet in diameter.

*Rock-pictures*.—Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighboring mountains rude etchings representing men offering prayers for rain, herders or hunters offering sacrifices. These rock-pictures are interesting as bearing upon the question of the use of domestic animals by these people, and their probable acquaintance with the use of wool: in these petrographs appear representations of animals much like the llama of South America.—*Science*, June, 1888.

**GREAT SERPENT-MOUND.**—At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington last April, Professor F. W. Putnam presented a report on the progress of the systematic exploration, undertaken last year, of the earthwork in Adams County, Ohio, known as the "Serpent-Mound." It is situated on a bluff, about 100 ft. high, which forms one of the banks of Brush Creek, about 80 miles from its mouth. The mound consists of an oval earthwork about 4 ft. high and 20 ft. across, enclosing a space 80 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. The length of the structure on the outside is 120 ft., and its width 60 ft. There is a little mound of stones within the enclosed space. Near one end of this mound begins another of similar construction, but having the form of a serpent. The jaws are extended as though the snake was about to swallow the oval mound; the head and neck are well defined; the body has three turns, and the tail a double coil. The entire length of the serpent is about 1,420 feet.

Near these principal mounds are several minor ones, and to the south of the serpent a space which bears evidence of having been the site of an Indian village and also a burial-ground. Professor Putnam is convinced that most of the graves are those of interlopers; that is, not of the Indians who built the mound, but of a later race, who probably were ignorant of

their predecessors, and did not know that they were living on an old burial-ground. But the skeletons of two of the supposed mound-builders were found. A section made through the centre of one of the mounds disclosed the bones of several "intruders;" but at a depth of six feet was found the skeleton of the man over whom the mound was raised as a monument. The bones were those of a large man, about six feet in height, and showed him to be a person of massive frame. The body lay upon its back, with the right arm extended at right angles, and the left arm at the side. The only object found near it was a mussel-shell that lay near the bones of the left leg. Beneath the skeleton was a layer of clay that had been placed there, and upon which a fire had been kept for a long time. Near the surface the clay had been burned almost as red as a brick, and it showed evidence of heat to a depth of several inches. On the top of the clay were the ashes from the fire, and perhaps others, several inches thick; and upon these the body had been laid, and the mound erected over it.

The explorations will be continued during the coming summer, and a further report was promised for the next meeting of the academy.—*Science*, April 27.

## PERU.

**EXPLORATION OF THE BURIAL-GROUNDS OF THE INCAS.**—The British consul at Mollendo, Peru, reports that a company has been formed there, with the object of searching for antiquities in the Inca burial-grounds in the district of Cuzco, a concession having been granted by the Government to the company for this purpose.—*Amer. Architect*, July 28.

**Cuzco.**—The Centeno Collection at Cuzco (said to be the most precious collection of South-American antiquities) has been bought for the Royal Museum at Berlin, and is now on its way to Europe in the German ship *Kosmos*.—*Academy*, Sept. 29.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.